The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4602. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Passage of the Tax Bill in the Senate.

A Motion to Strike Out the Tax on Cotton Lost.

FLAX ADDED TO THE FREE LIST.

Action of the Government in Behalf of the Fenians.

Release of American Citizens Imprisoned in Ireland.

The Senate Amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill.

Appropriation of $6,944,450 to the Freedmen's Bureau.

Candidates for the Post of New-York Naval Officer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee were considerably surprised and chagrined to-day to learn that, notwithstanding their assurances of entire secrecy regarding the features of the new Tariff, they were nearly all public long before the bill was reported in the House. The Committee owe it to themselves now to expose the party who divulged the bill, or else abrogate all injunctions of secrecy, which are now so often violated as to be simply ridiculous. By so doing they will give the whole public a fair chance, and the few who now profit by eavesdropping and other disreputable practices will find their resources gone.

The interests of all those people not satisfied with the tariff as reported are to be combined as far as possible in a mutual effort to help each other. The special Pennsylvania pet features of coal and iron, not satisfied with making the tariff a revenue measure, are seeking to despoil the Treasury and enrich themselves by prohibiting the importation of any foreign article of this kind. The howl has already gone forth, and the ring is regularly organized for operations in the two Houses.

A large number of business men are here from the northern and eastern cities clamorous to be heard upon their general interests in regard to the Tariff Bill. The Committee of Ways and Means have therefore determined to keep the bill open until Thursday in order to give place to any suggestions that may meet their approval.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee on Elections have decided the contested election in the Fourth District of Missouri in favor of the sitting member, KELSO. The argument in the case of KOONTZ and COFFROTH, Thirteenth Pennsylvania District, was concluded to-day before the Committee, and the indications are that the Committee will report in favor of giving the seat to Mr. KOONTZ.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Gen. J. D. STEPHENSON and WM. G. MOSLEY, of Missouri, and Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, to be Commissioners to settle the Militia Claims of Missouri, under the act recently passed; also JAMES B. ANDREWS, to be Consul at Valencia, Spain.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICER.

The candidates for Naval Officer in New-York are increasing in number. Gen. SLOCUM, defeated last Fall in New-York as the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, is prominently pressed for the position. It is said that Gen. GRANT sought an interview with the President, to-day, and personally urged HILLYER for the position. So HILLYER's friends say. There are at present on the list, beside HILLYER, SLOCUM, AVERILL, CORNELL, FRANKLIN and C. A. ARTHUR, of New-York. Should HILLYER be appointed over such soldiers as AVERILL and SLOCUM, the pretense of giving such positions to the army will become ridiculous.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue to-day were $950,429 93.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A lively contest respecting the Pacific Railroad has sprung up in the House, in which much interest is manifested on all hands, and in which much money is involved. It appears that the Omaha and Atchison branches of the road, fearing the rapid progress of the Kansas City branch toward the one-hundredth meridian, the place of junction, are endeavoring to compel the latter branch to make the junction at a point on the meridian between the Platte and Republican Fork, some hundred miles further north than the Kansas City branch contemplate making it. The matter was to-day taken from the Pacific Railroad Committee and placed upon the Speaker's table, by such a vote as indicates the Kansas City branch to be strongest in the House.

A HEATED TERM.

The heat in Washington for the past three days has been almost unprecedented for the season. To-day the thermometer has ranged from ninety-three to ninety-seven, and to-night on Pennsylvania-avenue, ninety-two. The heat in the House was so great as to produce anything but an entertaining session. Many members were in their coat-sleeves, all armed with huge fans, and an adjournment was effected as early as 3:30 o'clock.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

From the present state of business it is doubtful if Congress will adjourn before the 20th of July.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General DENNISON left here last night for Columbus, Ohio, to join his family now sojourning in that city with their relatives. Gov. DENNISON expects to be absent about ten days. Gov. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster-General is now in Boston and will return here next Friday.

HEALTH OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary STANTON's health has much improved. He was visited on Saturday by President JOHNSON, who spent several hours at the residence of the Secretary.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IMPRISONED IN IRELAND.

The President, to-day, sent to the House a message in answer to a resolution calling for information in regard to the arrest and imprisonment in Ireland of American citizens, inclosing a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject.

The latter says; "He has the honor to subjoin a list of the names of all aged citizens of the United States, who, according to the information in the Department, have been arrested since the recent suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in that country. Pursuant to the instructions of the Department, the United States Minister at London, and Consuls of the United States in Ireland, have made such representation to the British authorities in regard to the cases of persons, that they have been released, except two, who were held for trial upon grounds supposed to be sufficient by the judicial authorities. It is believed, however, that in consequence of the aforesaid representations, even the two persons referred to, one of whom is a Col. BURKE, have been set at liberty before the present time. The following are the names of those held in arrest in Dublin: Morris McGrath, Lieutenant-Colonel; John W. Byron, late Major Eighth New-York Volunteers; George Archdeacon, Michael O'Bierle, late Captain Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers; Timothy D. McEniff, John Fourring, Burke Kirnan McDonald, James Bible, late Captain United States Army; John H. Gleason, Joseph Gleason, Bernard McDermott, Michael O'Brien, Michael Duffy, Daniel J. Mavkins, James Smith, of Ohio; John A. Comerford, of Massachusetts; Frank Leslie, Wm. Mackers, native of Pennsylvania; Cornelius Healy, Thomas Hynes. Held in arrest at Belfast: Capt. O'Byrne, John Dunn. Held at Cork: James McCimperty, native of Ohio; James Daniels. Held at Tipperary: Thos. E. Blackwell.

THE NATIONAL PARK AND PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.

Mr. POLAND introduced a resolution in the Senate to-day directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire wether a tract of land, of not less than three hundred and fifty acres, adjoining or very near this city, can be obtained for a reasonable price, for a park and site for a Presidential mansion, which shall combine convenience of access, healthfulness, good water, and capacity of adornment. The resolution was agreed to.

THE FISHERIES—OFFICIAL NOTE FROM THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The honorable Sir FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, the British Minister accredited to this Government, by an official note of the 24th inst., addressed to the Secretary of State, announced that the Governments of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick have agreed that the possession of a license issued by Canada to fish shall entitle the holder, during the season of 1866, to fish in the waters of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as in those of Canada. The holder of a license from the Government of Nova Scotia or New-Brunswick, if any such shall be issued, being entitled to fish in Canadian waters, New-Brunswick.

This notification is supplimental to one issued early in June, in which it was stated that R. POTTER, Esq., (P. FORTIER, Esq., is the correct name,) commanding the Canadian Government vessel *La Canadienne*, employed in protecting the fisheries, was authorized to issue fishing license on the payment of 50 cents per ton measurement of the vessel to which they were granted, to remain in force during the season, and conferring the same rights, so far as the Canadian fisheries were concerned, as were conferred by the Reciprocity Treaty to the United States fishermen.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Further information received by Mr. ROMERO about the Mexican victory at Camargo state that on the 11th inst. Gen. OLVERA left Matamoras with a large train of wagons, escorted by 2,000 men, of whom 300 were Austrians. Gen. MEJIA remained at Matamoras with 400 men only, and 150 at Bagdad. The City of Matamoras is, therefere, untenable by the Imperialists after their defeat at Camargo.

Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, received to-day the following telegraphic dispatch from the Mexican Consul at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, June 24.

I have official information that on the 16th instant Gen. M. ESCOBEDO captured near the City of Comargo a train of the enemy, consisting of 250 wagons with teams of twelve mules each, loaded with merchandise worth over $1,000,000. Gen. ESCOBEDO also captured eleven pieces of artillery, with ammunition, and over 800 prisoners. He considers this victory as the end of the war on the Rio Grande.

THE FIVE AND THREE CENT CURRENCY—CIRCULAR FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1866.

In pursuance of two several acts of Congress, this department has discontinued the issue of paper currency of the denomination of five and three cents. All orders for currency below the denomination of ten cents should, therefore, be addressed to the Director of the Mint, at Philadelphia, accompanied by a remittance for the amount in the manner indicated by the following circular, issued by the director of the mint:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

The following are the regulations for the distribution of the cents and the new nickel three and five cent pieces of the United States: The bronze one and two, and the nickel three and five cent coins, can now be had at the mint in exchange for the gold and silver coins or legal tender notes of the United States. The new three pieces are put up in bags of $30, and the five cent pieces in sums of $50 each, and either of these sums or any larger amount of which 50 or 30 is the multiple, will be sent in the order of the entry of application. The reasonable expenses of the transportation of the cent and three cent pieces in sums of $30, and the five cent coin in sums of $50 or upward to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat, will be paid by the Mint. The Adams Express Company will act as agents for parties ordering cents, &c., to which money or drafts on National banks payable to their order, may be sent, or drafts on or certificates of deposit in national banks, payable to the order of the Director or the Treasurer of the Mint may be sent, and the coins ordered will be forwarded when the money is received or the drafts collected. JAMES POLLOCK, Director.

No remittance for currency below the denomination of ten cents should therefore hereafter be made to this office. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer U. S.

PROVISIONS OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill, reported by Representative MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, provides, among other things, that from and after its passage on each of the duties now imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all unmanufactured wool, hair of the Alphia goat, and other like animals imported from foreign countries, namely: All wool and hair of the Alphia goat and other like animals shall be devided for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon into three classes, to wit: Class No. 1, clothing wools; 2. Curling wools; 3. Carpet wools and other similar wools. Upon wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States excluding charges in such port, shall be 32 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be 10 cents cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per cent. *ad valorem;* upon wools of the same class, if the value thereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed 32 cents per pound, the duty shall be 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per cent. *ad valorem;* upon wools of the second class, and upon all hair of the Alphia goat and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 32 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be 10 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per cent. *ad valorem;* upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last place of export shall exceed 32 cents per pound, the duty shall be 12 cents per pound, in addition thereto 10 per cent. *ad valorem;* upon wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last place of export, excluding port charges, shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be 3 cents per pound; upon wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place of export, &c., shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 6 cents per pound.

The second section provides, in lieu of the present duties, and on such articles as may now be exempt from duty, the following:

On woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not hitherto otherwise provided for, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 5 per cent. *ad valorem;* on flannels, blankets, endless pelts or pelts for paper or printing machines, hats of wool, knit goods, Balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description composed woolly or in part of worsted, the hair of the Alphia goat, or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound; valued at above 40 cents per pound, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 30 cents per pound; valued at above 60 cents per pound, and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound; valued at above 81 cents per pound, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, upon all the above-named articles, 35 per centum *ad valorem.* On bunting, 20 cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 35 per centum *ad valorem.* On woolens and childrens' dress goods, and seal and Italian cloths, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alphia goat, or other like animals, valued not exceeding 25 cents the square yard, 6 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem;* valued at above 25 cents the square yard, 8 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum *ad valorem;* provided that on all goods weighing 4 ounces and over per square yard, the duty shall be 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem.* On clothing ready-made and wearing apparel of every description, and balmoral skirts and skirting, and goods of similar description used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alphia goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except knit goods, 50 cents per pound, and an addition thereto of 40 per centum *ad valorem;* on Aubsson and Axminster carpets and carpets woven whole for rooms, 50 per centum *ad valorem;* on Saxony, Wilton and Turkey velvet carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 70 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem;* on Brussels carpets wrought by the Jacquard machine, 44 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem;* on patent velvet and tapestry, velvet carpets printed in the warp or otherwise, 40 cents per square yard, and 35 cents *ad valorem;* on tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem.* Duties are also provided on a long list of other carpeting.

On cotton, raw or unmanufactured, — cents per pound. On all manufactures of cotton, except jeans, denims, drillings, bed-tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuffs, corset jeans, contils, Marseilles, sateens, and goods of like description and similar use, not bleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, 5½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, 5½ cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 10 per cent. *ad valorem;* provided that all others above described exceeding 200 thread to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, or weighing less than 5 ounces to the square yard, shall pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in addition to the foregoing rates; on all cotton jeans, denims, drilling, bed-tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuffs, corset jeans, contils, Marseilles, satteens, and goods of like description or for similar use, if unbleached, 6 cents per square yard; if bleached, 6¼ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, 6½ cents per square yard, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem;* provided that all cottons above-described, exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall pay 1 cent per square foot in addition to the foregoing rates; and provided further that no cotton yarn or piece goods shall be admitted at rates of duty less than 40 per cent. *ad valorem,* if bleached, or at less than 45 per cent. *ad valorem,* if colored, stained, painted or printed. On hosiery, shirts and drawers, and on knit goods made wholly of cotton, not otherwise provided for, 30 cents per pound and 35 per cent. *ad valorem;* on cotton velvet, velveteen, corduroy, or other like manufactures, and on all manufactures of cotton, and of cotton with other materials, not otherwise provided for in this act, 40 per centum *ad valorem;* provided that a distinct statement of the quantity, by yards, of all cotton velvets, velveteens, and like goods, shall be made; on ready-made clothing or wearing apparel, of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material or chief value, made up wholly or in part, 60 per centum *ad valorem;* on flax, unmanufactured, $20 a ton; on flax, hackled, $45 per ton; on flax or tow, $5 per ton; on jute, manufactured, $20 a ton; on iron in pigs, $9 a ton; on bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars, not less than one and a half inches wide, nor more than four inches wide, nor less than a half inch thick, nor more than two inches thick 1¼ cents per pound. There are duties on other descriptions of iron. On wood screws two inches or over in length 8 cents per pound; less than two inches in length 11 cents per pound; on all other screws of iron not herein enumerated, and on screws of any other metal than iron 40 per centum *ad valorem;* on cut nails and spikes of all descriptions 2 cents per pound; on table cutlery, with ivory, pearl or metal handles, $1 per dozen, and 45 per centum *ad valorem;* table cutlery, with other than such handles, 25c. per dozen, and 40 per centum *ad valorem;* on butcher's knives, cooks and shoe knives and spatulas and pallettes, $1 per gross, and 50 per centum *ad valorem;* on iron bars for railroads or inclined-planes, made to pattern, ready to lay down, 1 cent per pound; on all puddled and blistered steel, and on all steel other than cast or shear steel in bars, sheets, slabs, plates, coils, axles, tire or parts of machinery forgings, a duty of 3½ cents per pound on all railway bars made by the Bessemer and pneumatic process, 2½ cents per pound; on steel in any form, and on manufactures of steel of every description not otherwise herein provided for, 45 per centum *ad valorem;* on all harness and saddlery hardware, 50 per centum *ad valorem;* on copper ore, 15 per centum *ad valorem;* on copper in pigs, ingots or bars, 5 cents per pound; on copper sheeting for vessels, and yellow metal sheathing, 6 cents per pound; on old copper, 3 cents per pound; on copper in plates, rods, pipes, or copper bottoms, and all other manufactures of which copper shall be a component material of chief value, 40 per centum, *ad valorem;* on lead in pigs or bars, 3 cents per pound, and on lead ore, 2½ cents per pound; on candle or cannel coal, $1 50 per ton; on all bituminous coal, 50 cents per ton; on anthracite and all other coal, $1 50 per ton; on coke and culm of coal, 25 per centum *ad valorem;* on wines of all kinds valued at not over 25 cents per gallon, cost of cask included, 40 cents per gallon; valued at over 25 cents and not over $1 per gallon, $1 per gallon and 25 per centum *ad valorem;* all porter and beer, 50 cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles, 35 cents per gallon. On cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all kinds, $3 per pound, and in addition thereto 50 per centum *ad valorem.* on salt in sacks, barrels and other packages, 42 cents per 100 pounds; on salt in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on mackerel, $2 per barrel; herring, $1 per barrel; salmon, $3 per barrel; shad, $2; on all other fish, pickled, $2; on all fish not herein otherwise provided for, $1 per 100 weight; provided that fish in packages other than barrels, shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon similar fish in barrels; on sardines and anchovies, 50 per cent. *ad valorem;* on fish-oil, 20 per cent. *ad valorem;* on shoes and boots of all kinds, and all manufactures of leather not herein otherwise provided for, 20 per cent. *ad valorem;* on India rubber shoes and boots, and all manufactures of India rubber not herein provided for, 50 per cent. *ad valorem;* on watches, watch movements, parts of watches and watch cases, of gold, silver, plated or other metal, 30 per cent. *ad valorem;* on chronometers of all kinds and parts thereof, 30 per cent. *ad valorem;* cordials, of all kinds, $3 per gallon; glycerine, 40 per cent. *ad valorem;* on animals, living, all sorts, 30 per cent, *ad valorem;* on flour and meal, middling, and mill feed of wheat, corn, rye and oats, 20 per cent. *ad valorem;* potatoes, 10 cents per bushel.

There are long provisions in the bill fixing the price on lumber varying from two to four dollars per thousand feet; ship-timber, fifty cents per ton.

The following articles are free of duty: Archilia, archil, or orchilla weed; books, maps or charts for the use of the United States or the Congressional Library, imported by authority, provided the price paid the importer does not include the duty; chalk white and cliff stone; cudbear, cutch, cryolite, dragon's blood, diamond powder or dust, *esparte* or Spanish grass, gambier horns, horntips and hoofs; ivory unmanufactured; paper waste; fish fresh caught for daily consumption; wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandize; professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment of persons arriving in the United States; provided that this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale during the period of one year. From the passage of this act there may be imported in the United States, free of duty, any machinery designed wholly for and adapted to the manufacture of sugar from beets, including all the preliminary processes requisite therefor, not including any machinery which may be used for any other manufacture. All laws and parts of laws altering fishing bounties are repealed, provided that vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries may take on board imported salt in bond, to be used in curing fish. No time is fixed at which the new law shall take effect, a blank being left in the bill to be filled. A section provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics. The above is merely a hasty preparation of some of the principal features of the bill.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....MONDAY, June 25.

EXTRA PAY TO OFFICERS ON DISCHARGE.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to extend section four of an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1866.

The fourth section referred to relates to provisions granting three months' pay proper to officers upon final discharge. The amendment of this section extends the benefit of it to officers in service March 3, 1865, or who were mustered out or discharged honorably after that date. The Committee's amendment now proposes to insert the 9th day of April for that date.

THE PRESIDENT'S MANSION.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire whether a tract of land of about three hundred and fifty acres, adjoining or very near the city of Washington, can be obtained at a reasonable price for a public park and a Presidential mansion, which was adopted.

PETITION.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition from the men of the First Michigan Cavalry, who state they were mustered out of the service in Utah, and had to return home at their own expense. They ask to be reimbursed for the cost of their transportation. The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CITIZENS' CLAIMS ON QUARTERMASTERS' DEPARTMENT.

Mr. POLAND called up the bill pending for some time to allow claims of loyal persons in the late rebel States for $500 and less for stores furnished to the army, to be settled by the Quartermaster's Department, without being taken to the Court of Claims.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. HENDRICKS to provide for payment for stores taken by others than officers having written authority to take them.

Mr. HENDRICKS, after discussion, withdrew his amendment, remarking that he would offer something of like import at the next session of Congress.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend the bill so as to make the Secretary of War, and not the Quartermaster or Commissary-General the accounting officer in the claims referred to.

Mr. HOWARD said the bill was very sweeping, and would involve great outlay. He asked if the Committee on the Judiciary had inquired how much money would be taken out of the Treasury under this bill.

Mr. POLAND said the Committee had not made that inquiry. No matter what the amount was, he thought the Government ought to pay it. It only contemplated the payment of loyal men.

Mr. HOWARD hoped the bill would not pass. The seizure of the property in the South was one of the necessities of the war, and the law of nations compelled rebel communities, as well as rebels to pocket their losses. It was vain to expect that the loyal people of the United States would bear any part of such losses.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would oppose as strongly as Mr. HOWARD the payment of rebels; but he would not oppose the payment of loyal men, and only such were proposed to be paid by this bill.

Mr. HOWARD said he was opposed to paying anybody in the rebel States, loyal or disloyal.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought a loyal man in the South ought to be paid even more promptly than a loyal man in the North.

Mr. HOWARD said that by solemn acts of Congress the eleven States of the South had been declared enemies of the United States. There was no case in history in which a successful invading party had paid for stores taken from an enemy.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had never heard before of a statute of the United States declaring the people of the South to be public enemies. He had never voted for such a bill. He had voted for a bill declaring certain States to be in insurrection, but not declaring the inhabitants of these States, one and all, to be public enemies.

Mr. WILSON said that under the pending bill every man in the South would prove his loyalty, and the effect would be to take a great many million dollars out of the Treasury.

Pending the discussion on the above, the morning hour expired and the Tax Bill was taken up.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence for Mr. DIXON, for the remainder of the session, was granted on motion of Mr. ANTHONY.

THE TAX BILL.

The reading of the Tax Bill and concurrence in the amendments of the Finance Committee having been concluded, the bill was open to new amendments.

Several verbal amendments were concurred in.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment, that no suit shall be maintained in any Court for the recovery of any tax alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed or collected until an appeal shall have been duly made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

This was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, in offering an amendment to strike out a provision requiring distillers to keep a true record of and report the number of gallons distilled, &c., stated that the bill showed more distrust of the people and more degradation and oppression than any bill he had ever seen. It proceeded upon the general idea that the people upon whom it was to act were all known plunderers.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there were no provisions in the bill that were not required to guard against fraud.

The amendment of Mr. DAVIS was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment to strike out the first section and insert in lieu thereof a provision that after the passage of this act there shall be no tax on raw cotton, and delivered a lengthy written argument in support of his proposition.

Mr. SHERMAN replied to Mr. HENDERSON in a brief speech, maintaining the right and necessity of the proposed cotton tax.

The yeas and nays were demanded on Mr. HENDERSON's amendment, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Foster, Henderson, Hendricks, Norton, Pomeroy, Sprague, Stewart, Willey—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Conness, Creswell, Doolittle, Edmonds, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, of Indiana; Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams and Wilson—24.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CRESWELL offered an amendment to change the rate of compensation of Assistant Assessors from four to five dollars per day.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 5, nays 30.

YEAS—Messrs. Cragin, Creswell, Howe, Kirkwood, Ramsay.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to tax shoddy wool manufactured from old cloth, five cents per pound.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HARRIS offered the following amendment to the section in regard to Bank circulation: "And provided further, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any bank or banking institution, or corporation, whose charter had expired, and whose affairs were in a state of liquidation at the time the act of June 30, 1864, took effect," which was adopted.

Mr. HARRIS moved to amend so as to allow six months instead of three to present claims for drawbacks to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered an amendment to add to the free list flax, and the manufactures therefrom.

Adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY offered an amendment to the same tax section, as follows:

Provided, That the list of incomes in the office of the Assessor or Collector shall be open to the inspection of the public; but neither the Assessor nor the Collector shall furnish such list or any portion thereof for publication, nor permit the same to be copied for publication.

This was disagreed to.

The bill was then taken out of the Committee of the Whole into the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the following provision: That section 6 of the act of March 3, 1865, entitled, "An Act to provide national revenue to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864," be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That every National Banking Association, State Bank or State Banking Association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, State Bank or State Banking Association used for circulation and paid out by them after the 1st of July, 1867; and such tax shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

Mr. SHERMAN subsequently modified his amendment so as to have the above section in the bill, but to substitute the 1st of July, 1866, for the 1st of August, 1867. Adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to change the tax on cotton from two cents to three cents per pound, which was disagreed to. Yeas, 6; nays, 20. Messrs. CHANDLER, EDMUNDS, POLAND, TRUMBULL and WADE voted in the affirmative.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

The Senate at 6 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amendatory of the Tariff Act, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

It was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next from day to day, until disposed of.

INCREASING SALARIES.

Resolutions increasing the salaries of several clerks and employes of the House were offered and adopted, with a proviso that the increase shall apply only to the present Congress.

RIGHTS OF NORTHERN CITIZENS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. PERHAM offered a preamble and resolution reciting outrages committed on citizens of Maine in the State of Georgia, and requesting the President to inform the House whether the personal rights of citizens of the United States are sufficiently protected in the States recently in rebellion.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over until Monday next.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution in relation to monuments in the National Cemetery, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with leave to report at any time.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. UPSON, from the Committee on Elections, reported in the case of BOYD against KELSO, from the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri, closing with a resolution that Mr. KELSO, the sitting member, is entitled to retain his seat.

The report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THE CASE OF DORRANCE ATWATER.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution in reference to the case of DORRANCE ATWATER, late a private in the United States Army, and a prisoner of a war at Andersonville, where he was detailed to keep the death record, and secured the only complete list of the dead, and who subsequently sold a copy of the same to the War Department for $300 and a clerkship, and who was afterward tried by Court-martial, sentenced and imprisoned on the charge of larceny for having repossessed himself of his own property.

The resolution instructs the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the testimony, findings and sentence of such court-martial, and find out whether injustice has not been done to ATWATER which ought to be redressed, and whether certain officers of the army have not been guilty of oppression, cruelty, injustice or other conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

After a statement by Mr. HALE reflecting severely on some army officials for their conduct in the matter, the resolution was adopted.

THE RELEASE OF FENIANS.

Mr. HOGAN, of Missouri, asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether any steps have been taken by the Executive Department to interpose its good offices with Great Britain or that of Canada directly for the release of those persons arrested in Canada during the late troubles along the border.

Mr. BANKS stated he had reason to believe that steps had been taken on the subject, and he therefore thought the inquiry should be deferred a few days longer.

The resolution was not received.

MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill relating to lands granted to the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution amendatory of that approved June 15, 1866, respecting bounties to colored soldiers, by striking out the words "at the time of his enlistment," referring to the freedom of the colored soldier. He explained how these words, which got into the joint resolution by mistake, defeated the object of the bill. He also availed himself of the opportunity to insert a section to protect the colored soldiers from the extortions of claim agents.

THE LOBBY ON THE FLOOR.

Mr. WENTWORTH rising to a question of privilege, complained that persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor had been on the floor this morning, and had been occupying the seats of members. He insisted that hereafter and forever the lobby shall not be admitted.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that a gentleman from the Far West, apparently a stranger, had sat near him this morning, but had gone away, just as clean, he thought, as when he came in. [Laughter.]

The Speaker directed the doorkeeper to take notice of the demand of the gentleman from Illinois (WENTWORTH) and enforce the rule strictly.

The joint resolution was read three times and passed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the Committee on the Pacific Railroad was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad Act, and the same was placed on the Speaker's table.

AMERICANS IMPRISONED IN IRELAND.

The Speaker presented a message from the President in answer to the House resolution calling for information in relation to the arrest and imprisonment in Ireland of American citizens, with a report from the Secretary of State on the subject.

Mr. BANKS stated that the report showed that the American citizens arrested in Ireland, under the suspension of the *habeas corpus,* had been liberated.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he understood that to be the case as to some, but not to all of the prisoners.

Mr. SEWARD's letter was read, showing that such representations had been made to the British Government, that all such persons had been released except two who were held for trial on grounds supposed to be sufficient by the Judicial authorities, and that even as to those two, one of whom was a Col. BURKE, it was believed they were at liberty by this time.

The message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Speaker also presented a message from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the appropriations and expenditures connected with the Indian service, which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PENITENTIARIES IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. RICE (Me.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill setting aside certain proceeds from the Internal Revenue for the erection of Penitentiaries in the Territories. Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

EXEMPTING PUBLIC LANDS FROM TAXATION.

Mr. HOTCHKISS introduced a bill to exempt certain public lands from taxation. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD.

Mr. MCRUER introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PUBLIC SECURITIES AND CURRENCY.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill to punish certain crimes in relation to the public securities and currency, and for other purposes. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. BANKS asked leave to offer a resolution assigning the evening of Wednesday next and the succeeding evenings to the business of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Objection was made.

PRIVATE BILL.

Mr. ECKLEY introduced a bill for the relief of GEORGE FADER. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

BRIDGING THE MISSOURI.

Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, and to declare the same a post road. Read twice, and referred to the Post-office Committee.

RELIEF.

Mr. DONELLY introduced a joint resolution for the relief of BENJAMIN MOORE DOW. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. MOOREHEAD introduced a bill to further extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Read twice and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

CALIFORNIA MAIL ROUTES.

Mr. BIDWELL introduced a bill to establish certain mail routes in the State of California. Read twice and referred to the Post-office Committee.

THE SOUTHERN OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

Mr. BIDWELL asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Post-office Committee to inquire into the expediency of reëstablishing the Southern overland mail route from San Francisco, *via* Los Angelos, to Memphis.

Mr. ALLISON objected and the bill was not received.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill.

The first amendment, reducing the appropriation for the contingencies of the army from $250,000 to $100,000, was concurred in.

The second amendment, striking from the bill the proviso that no money should be paid to the Selma Central Railroad Company for transportation of troops, was non-curred in.

The third amendment, appropriating $146,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, as storehouses for Government property, was non-concurred in.

The fourth amendment, appropriating $6,926,450 for the Freedmen's Bureau for the next fiscal year, was concurred in, with an amendment adding on $18,000 for telegraphing.

The fifth amendment, requiring the Quartermaster to give preference, in contracting for supplies, to articles of American production, and on the Pacific Coast to articles produced there; was concurred in, with an amendment striking out that part which requires the Quartermaster-General to accept the lowest responsible bids under advertisements.

The sixth amendment appropriating $45,000 for the purchase of 58 acres of land near Nashville, Tenn., taken by the Government as the site of Fort Morton, was non-concurred in.

The seventh amendment, repealing the seventeenth section of the act of the 17th of July, 1862, to define the pay and emolument of certain officers of the army, and repealing a resolution of April 4, 1862, to authorize the President to assign the command of troops in the same field or department to officers of the same grade, was non-concurred in,

The eighth amendment, providing that the Superintendent of the Military Academy may be selected from any corps of the service, was non-concurred in.

The ninth amendment repealing the 35th section of the act of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, which prohibits the payment of extra duty pay to enlisted men, and extending the provisions of the original law in that respect, to the Navy and Marine Corps, was non-concurred in.

The tenth amendment, increasing the mileage of officers, whose transportation in kind is not furnished, to ten cents, was not concurred in.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House insisted on its disagreements with the Senate and asked for a Committee of Conference, and then, at 3:40 P. M., the House adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 25.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; held at $2 25 for No. 1 Milwaukee, and $2 20 bid. CORN dull at 71c. for No. 1 mixed. OATS dull—No. 2 Chicago 45c., No. 1, old, 46c.@47c., and No. 1 Milwaukee 46c. RYE—No. 1 Chicago 95c., No. 1 Wisconsin $1 05. PORK $33@$33 50. LARD 23c. WHISKY scarce and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; to New-York, Wheat 19c.; Corn, 16c.; Oats, 10c. CANAL 48 hours, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 216,500 bushels Corn, 147,260 bushels Oats, 8,400 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 25.

FLOUR moderately active. WHEAT, $1 67½@$1 68 for No. 1. CORN quiet, at 53½c.@52½c. for No. 1, and 51½c.@52c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 32½c.@32¾c. HIGHWINES neglected. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS dull, Corn 13c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn, 127,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 25.

FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $2 32½, without sales. CORN quiet, and nominally lower; No. 1 Illinois held at 76c.@77c. OATS scarce and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS higher; 12c. for Corn to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—200 bbls. Flour, 50,500 bushels Wheat, 70,500 bushels bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—735 bbls. bbls. Flour, 7,800 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 25.

There is afloat on the canal destined for tidewater, including 21 days' shipments from Buffalo and 16 days' shipments from Oswego, 9,145 bbls. Flour, 118,646 bushels Wheat, 3,391,172 bushels Corn, 1,121,883 bushels Oats, 25,891 bushels Barley and 174,087 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 25.

COTTON nominal at 34c.@35c.. FLOUR dull, with a declining tendency. WHEAT lower and unsettled; No. 1 Club, $1 90. CORN easier at 67c.@71c. OATS steady at 41c.@41½c. PORK lower at $33@$33 50.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, June 25.

WHEAT dull and declined 2c., closing at $2 for No. 1. CORN dull at 54c. OATS steady at 36½c. RECEIPTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,700 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Monday, June 25.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—old firm and a shade better; new dull and 3c. Lower. CORN unchanged. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 25.

FLOUR and GRAIN dull. WHISKY unchanged. MESS PORK $32. LARD 21½c. GOLD $1 51 to $1 52.

A Matter for the Health Commissioners to Look After.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire through your columns to call the attention of the Board of Health to the large quantity of butcher's offal now floating about the Lower Bay and along the south shores of Staten Island. This offal lodges upon the beach, soon becomes putrid and offensive, and is most detrimental to the public health. Cannot the Board of Health abate this intolerable nuisance?

SOUTHSIDE. June 25, 1866.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Moravian Off Father Point.

The Question of War Still Undecided.

Rumor that Austria has Declared War Against Prussia.

Francis Joseph Says He is Compelled to Resort to the Sword.

Further Attempt to Settle the Dispute by Diplomacy.

SUMMARY OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The German Diet Resolves to Mobilize the Federal Army.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The steamship *Moravian,* from Liverpool June 14, *viâ* Londonderry June 15, passed Father Point at noon yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those by the *Germania* and *New-York.*

War had not broken out when the *Moravian* sailed, and further diplomatic efforts were in progress for an amicable settlement of the dispute, but it was believed these efforts would be unavailing.

The *City of Boston,* from New-York, and the *Belgian,* from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 30th.

The *Atlantic, Saxonia* and *America,* from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 13th, and the *Scotland* and *City of Manchester,* from New-York, at Queenstown at midnight on the 13th.

The steamship *Ericsson,* from New-York, arrived at Bremen on the 11th.

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

Rumored Declaration of War by Austria.

Rumors were current at Liverpool, when the steamer sailed, that the Austrians that morning had declared war against Prussia.

Several private telegrams are alleged to have been received, but nothing public or authentic.

Nothing public of moment has transpired since the interruption of diplomatic relations between Prussia and Austria.

A later telegram says:

"No formal declaration of war has yet been made, but the Emperor of Austria, in a speech to the Vienna Corporation yesterday, said that having done everything else, he was compelled to resort to the sword.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "It is believed that the four Queens or Empresses, who are in Germany using their best efforts to reëstablish between the sovereigns that peace which their people so earnestly desire, have done more than has been generally supposed. Russia was also employing all her diplomacy with the secondary Princes." The writer says there are still people in Paris who believe that war may yet be averted.

The Diplomatic Rupture.

The Austrian Government, in sending the Prussian Ambassador his passport, informed him it took the step because it looked upon the withdrawal of the Austrians from Holstein as taking place under compulsion from Prussia.

The Prussian Government, in giving Count KAROLYI the passports which he demanded, accompanied them with a letter acknowledging the courteous manner with which he fulfilled his diplomatic functions as Austrian Ambassador at Berlin.

Austria is said to have confided her interests at Berlin and Florence to the Dutch Ministers at those Courts. The Ministers of France and Bavaria are said to have declined to look after Prussian interests at Vienna.

The Military Situation.

The Prussian army, which was in position on the Silesian frontier, was throwing up defences on all the roads which debouch from Bavaria.

Gen. MANTEUFFEL had ordered every public functionary and official in Holstein to solemnly engage to submit unconditionally to all orders of the King of Prussia and those acting on his behalf.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Florence says the first hostile movement of Italy will be to throw 80,000 men in one body across the Po, following this up by pouring 300,000 into Venetia.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* describes the positions of the Austrian Army of the North. The centre is between Olmutz and Prague; the left wing extends from Prague to the northwestern frontier of Bohemia, and the right wing from Olmutz to Crakow, where there is a strongly intrenched camp.

The question of the mobilization of the Federal Army proposed by Austria was still pending in the Frankfort Diet. Prussia opposed it as entirely opposed to Federal law, and called on the German States favorable to Prussia to vote against it, and would regard every supporter of the motion as her adversary.

The German Diet, by a vote of nine to six, resolved to mobilize the Federal army. The Prussian member protested from the decision of the Diet. The Austrian representative insisted on the indissolubility of the Confederation, and the Diet voted its adhesion to the Austrian declaration.

An Austrian courier, proceeding from Vienna to Gen. GABLENZ, was stopped in Prussian territory, and his dispatches taken from him.

It was stated that a body of Austrian troops is about to concentrate near Frankfort-on-the-Main. Gen. GABLENZ and the Duke of Augustenburg had proceeded thither.

Kossuth to the Hungarians.

KOSSUTH had issued an address to the Hungarians, dated at Turin, recommending them to wait for the course of events, and remain as they are, or enroll themselves in the Hungarian Legion; and if matters progress in such a manner as to offer a field for action, due notice will be given.

GENERAL NEWS.

Great Britain.

Proceedings in Parliament on the 13th were unimportant.

In the extraordinary trial, in which a Mrs. RYVES sought to establish herself as a princess of the royal family, her mother having been married to the Duke of Cumberland, they found a verdict against the claimant. The *Times* treats the case as an imposture.

SATTERTHWAITE's Circular of the evening of the 13th reports a fair amount of business during the week in American securities, and prices on the whole well maintained. Five-Twenties at one time touched 66, but closed at 64¼@64¾. Illinois was without alteration at 75@75¼; but Eries, on lower prices from New-York, declined to 40¼@41. The settlement has developed a scarcity of Five-Twenties and Eries.

English funds are lower under the war news. The Bank rate remains at ten per cent.

The Thomas Hall Iron Company has suspended payment.

France.

In the Corps Legislatif, M. ROUHER, in reply to GUERNIER PAYES, said the threatened disturbances in Europe were not likely to make the favorable condition of the French budget; but if the expenditure was increased by necessity for France assuming armed neutrality, the Government would of necessity convoke the Corps Legislatif. JULES FAVRE then opened the debate upon Mexico.

The Bourse on the 13th was weak, and closed at 63f. 45c.

The Principalities.

The Roumanian Government had issued a circular to the Powers protesting against the hostile attitude assumed by Turkey, and asserting its loyalty to the Turkish Government.

It was stated that England had notified its willingness to recognize Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern as Hospodar, provided he takes the oath of allegiance to the Sultan.

Russia.

On the 20th of May the Prince of BOKHARA, with 40,000 men and 21 guns, engaged a Russian force and suffered a decisive defeat, losing 19 cannon and being completely routed. The Russian loss was insignificant.

Cholera at Berlin.

The cholera had broken out in the neighborhood of Berlin.

Switzerland.

The Swiss Federal Council had issued a decree calling out the first reserves of the Swiss Army for the defences of the passes of the Alps on the side of Italy.

Italy.

Italian papers had been hoaxed by a forged letter, purporting to be from GLADSTONE, sympathizing with the Italian cause.

Maximilian.

La France denies the rumor of an intended abdication of the Mexican throne by MAXIMILIAN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 14.

Sales of COTTON for four days 38,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm at unchanged prices. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13½d.@13¾d.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is steady for goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, JUNE 14.

The market is generally firm. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report: FLOUR firm, and holders demand an advance. WHEAT steady at 10s. 3d.@10s. 9d. for Winter Red. CORN steady at 29s.@29s. 6d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—14TH.

The market is generally quiet and steady. Various circulars report: BEEF quiet and steady. PORK quiet and steady. BACON steady. LARD quiet and nominal. TALLOW quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE flat. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—no sales. PETROLEUM quiet and steady.

LONDON MARKETS—14TH.

BREADSTUFFS firm with an advancing tendency. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet and steady. RICE steady. TALLOW steady.

Very Latest Commercial, via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, June 15.

COTTON.—Sales of week 72,000 bales, including 4,750 bales to speculators and 10,500 bales to exporters. The market has ruled firmer with an advance of ⅛d.@1d. ℔ lb. for American, and slightly dearer for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	16½d.	Middling Orleans	14¼d.
Fair Mobile	16d.	Middling Mobile	14⅛d.
Fair Uplands	15½d.	New Uplands	14d.

Stock in port 1,040,090 bales, including 441,000 bales of American.

The sales to-day (Friday) were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is firm for cotton goods and yarns.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is is firmer, and holders of flour and wheat demand an advance. Corn dull and declining.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

LONDON, Friday evening, June 15.

Consols close at 86¼@86⅜ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—United States Five-twenties, 64¾@65; Illinois Central, 75@75½; Erie Railroad, 40½@40¾.

LONDON, Friday, June 15—Evening.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase in bullion of £1,203,600.

FUNERAL OF GEN. CASS.

Imposing Ceremonies—The Funeral Sermon—Interesting Personal Reminiscences.

The funeral of Gen. LEWIS CASS took place at Detroit, on Tuesday. During the forenoon the remains were visited at the house by thousands of people. Shortly before two o'clock private religious services were held by Bishop MCCLOSKEY, of the Episcopal, and Dr. DUFFIELD, of the Presbyterian Church. The body was then taken to the State-street Presbyterian Church, the family of the deceased and a very large audience being in attendance. Bishop MCCLOSKEY read the nineteenth Psalm, and a hymn was sung, after which Dr. DUFFIELD delivered a sermon from the text: "That Abraham gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age, an old man and full of years, and was gathered to his people." After referring to Gen. CASS' public life and setting forth his patriotism and unblemished moral character, Dr. DUFFIELD narrated the following interesting incidents:

The grand essential facts of evangelical faith were accredited by him. He had witnessed in a beloved daughter, removed in youth many years ago, the power and value of that in Christ which gave her the victory. In the beloved partner of his bosom, who shared with him his cares, his trials and sorrows, he had witnessed the virtues and graces of Christian character, developed in their mild radiance and illustrated by an earnest, devoted and consistent life.

Two such blessed ties had often drawn his thoughts from earth to heaven. But within the few last years of his life, his own personal interests in Christ and hope of salvation had become matters of calm, intelligent solicitude and inquiry. He was especially averse to and afraid of evincing and professing religious feelings that might not be abiding and evidential of true Christian faith—even often to distrusting somewhat his own consciousness. Being particularly reserved on this account, in conversing on religious subjects, it was difficult to learn what were his thoughts and emotions in reference to his own personal acceptance with God. The subject of Divine Providence often perplexed him, not knowing how to reconcile the inequalities among men. It was my privilege, a very few days after the attack on Fort Sumter, when, meeting him on the street and in the presence of two mutual friends, to hear the disclosure of his thoughts then made on this subject. His mind was full of doubt and fear and gloom lest, the bloody conflict commenced, it would be long protracted, saying to me: "Neither you nor I will live to see it ended." "Yes, General, I hope we shall see it ended," was the reply. "We shall get through our troubles before the storm of desolating war will burst in Europe." "What makes you think so?" he eagerly interrogated. "The providence of God will be our shield and defence," it was answered. "Providence!" he replied, with apparent surprise, "it is a mystery! It seems to me that Providence as often favors the wicked as the good." It was a fitting opportunity I gladly improved, and said "General, be pleased to read carefully, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th chapters of Isaiah, and you will learn the plan of Providence, and thence how to estimate the justice of a nation's cause, and see the mysteries of Providence solved. God values a nation just as it conforms to and subserves His purpose to honor and exalt His Son, the Lord Jesus Christ. There is for nations, as for individuals, salvation and security to be found only in him. What is just as between man and man, nation and nation, may be unjust as between them and God." The conversation soon ceased, as he was on his way to attend the funeral obsequies of a military officer who had shortly before suddenly expired. At a subsequent interview, not many days after, I was happy to find the General's mind as full of hope for the success of our Union's cause as I was myself, and which hope thereafter never faltered. I fondly persuaded myself that he had learned where to anchor with assurance his hope for himself as well as for his country. It gives me pleasure to be able to say, from subsequent conversations, that he trusted not in his blameless life, or deeds of righteousness of his own; that he believed in the Deity and atonement of Jesus Christ, and the reality and necessity of a change of heart by the spirit of God; and that he accepted, and was satisfied with the atoning blood of Jesus as the means of reconciliation to God. He gave unmistakable proofs to his friends that he loved the people of God and the cause of Christ; and in the moments when suffering great pain of body, he was heard by attendants not known to be present, uttering the language of faith and love, in tones of filial endearment, in his prayerful appeals: "Father, take me home;" "Dear Jesus, help me." The hymn we shall presently sing he loved to hear read to him.

After an exhortation to his hearers to follow the teachings of Christianity, the preacher closed, and the hymn referred to as Gen. CASS' favorite was sung. It was that beginning:

"How firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord."

A benediction was then pronounced by Bishop MCCLOSKEY, and the choir chanted an original requiem while the coffin was being removed. The remains, escorted by a military guard of honor, were conveyed to Elmwood Cemetery, and after a prayer by Dr. DUFFIELD and Masonic ceremonies, were deposited in their last resting-place.

News from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 25.

Cotton steadier; sales 1,000 bales; Middlings, 35c.@36c.; receipts, 805 bales. Bank Sterling, 63. New-York Exchange, ¼ discount. Freights on Cotton to New-York, ¾c.; to Liverpool, ¾d.; to Havre, 1c.

PAUL FRATS, the largest cigar dealer in the city, committed suicide this morning. Two other suicides have been committed.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is nearly completed to Marshal, Texas.

The Mississippi Cotton crop is estimated at one-quarter of a crop. The cotton is blooming and healthy.

The Erie Canal Break Repaired.

ALBANY, Monday, June 25.

The Canal Superintendent commenced filling the level at the breaks west of Schenectady on Saturday night. The water came in so slow that it was not expected the levels above and below the break would be full enough to pass boats earlier than 6 or 7 o'clock last evening.

ALBANY, Monday, June 25—10 A. M.

Boats from beyond the break are expected here to-night or to-morrow morning.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

A PLEA FOR THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH: STRAY NOTES ON SPEAKING AND SPELLING. By HENRY ALFORD, D. D. Tenth thousand. London and New-York: ALEXANDER STRAHAN.

THE DEAN'S ENGLISH. A CRITICISM ON THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY'S ESSAYS ON THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH. By G. WASHINGTON MOON, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Fourth edition. New-York: ALEXANDER STRAHAN.

A few years ago the very learned Dean of Canterbury penned a few stray notes on speaking or spelling, to serve as matter for lectures to a Young Men's Literary Association at Canterbury. They were then published and widely circulated as a series of papers in *Good Words*. They were afterward collected, recast, and issued as a volume. This volume has now come to its tenth thousand, its circulation having been somewhat increased, as we may believe, by the discussion which it has provoked. The design of the Dean was, doubtless, to write a lively book on a subject of very general interest. He did not anticipate that thereby he should bring himself into a spirited quarrel. Such, however, has been the issue; in fact, a Mr. G. WASHINGTON MOON was moved to write some pointed strictures not only upon the Dean's criticisms of the current errors of others, but even upon his own use of English in these very strictures. To these the Dean replied somewhat superciliously, not a little contemptuously, with decided asperity, and with very marked disingenuousness. To the Dean Mr. MOON must of necessity reply, and when the Dean retorted, Mr. MOON retorted again. The three papers of his own criticism Mr. MOON has collected into a volume, together with the comments of the Press upon the controversy conducted by the two parties, and an appendix containing specimens of twenty-eight passages of the Dean's volume, altered in the later editions from the originals in the first, in consequence of—or, at least, subsequently to—Mr. MOON's strictures. The title of this volume is *The Dean's English*. Some of our readers may remember that the notorious WILLIAM COBBETT once enlivened his not otherwise dull English Grammar by a criticism of the grammatical errors in one of the King's speeches. Mr. MOON has ventured upon a similar piece of audacity in his volume. That Mr. ALFORD has written a very useful book, no one but the most captious critic would deny. He has pointed out many current errors in speaking and spelling, and enlivened his criticisms by some very pertinent and humorous illustrations. But he is not always clear—witness his discussion of *shall* and *will*; he is not always consistent—witness his attack on the American spelling of *honor*, *favor*, &c., and his defence of similar English examples of *author*, *governor*, *emperor*; he is not always profound—witness his many superficial and unscholarlike explanations; he is not always grammatical and elegant himself—witness the great number of bad, ambiguous and inelegant phrases and sentences criticized by Mr. MOON. It is evident from the mere reading of Mr. ALFORD's book that he has ventured into a department of speculation for which he has no special qualifications—none certainly superior to those possessed by any cultivated scholar, whose attention had been incidentally directed to certain flagrant and vulgar errors in speaking and spelling English. A somewhat closer inspection shows conclusively that he has not studied the English language as a philologist with any thoroughness, and that the principles of general philology, or of philosophical grammar, are only known to him in a superficial way. That he has good taste and a good ear, and habits of critical attention derived from his very extensive familiarity with the critical interpreters of the New Testament, will be conceded by all. Perhaps our own suspicion of both the fairness and the soundness of his judgment is enhanced by the circumstance that at the opening of his volume he takes occasion to illustrate the intimate connection that exists between the language and the character, by two or three very sweeping denunciations upon "the American language" and the American people, the barbarism of the one being, in his view, blatant to the world by the inflated bombast of our Fourth of July orators and the negligent grammar of our newspapers, and the barbarity of the other being exemplified in "its reckless and fruitful maintenance of the most cruel and unprincipled war in the history of the world." We might, perhaps, excuse the Dean for his ignorance of the merits of our war for the life of the nation. We might also easily confess to the truth of the charge that the people's English in America is often badly used by the "sovereigns" on this side of the Atlantic. But we can have little patience with the learned scholar and the enlightened ecclesiastic, who credulously receives or persistently defends the opinion that in America the English language is in any serious danger of being hopelessly corrupted in its spelling, its grammar or its rhetoric by either conversation or writing. We can only find an explanation of the fact that he holds this opinion in the very proverbial readiness with which impressions of this kind are taken up and circulated by individuals and cliques who imagine themselves especially called to the duty of defending the purity of the English language. We have had examples of this sort in great abundance among our New-England prints, who have been so often distressingly alarmed that NOAH WEBSTER was so rapidly corrupting both our spelling and our speech. That an English scholar should believe that the English language has already become essentially corrupt, ought not to suprise any one who reflects also on the circumstance that this has been confidently affirmed among prominent literary circles in England for at least two generations. Mr. MOON's criticisms are very sharp and pungent at times, and he generally makes good his points against the Dean. We will not say that he is not now and then overstrained, but he is usually fair and always good-tempered, which is more than we can say of Mr. ALFORD. The relation which these books hold to one another increases the interest of both. Both, when read or studied together, might furnish in a school or reading circle the material for interesting comment; perhaps for a discussion as animated and piquant as was sustained by the original parties. We can scarcely imagine a more useful exercise or a more amusing contest than they might occasion between some critical papa and his ready daughters, or an over nice censor and a lively circle of pertinacious disputants. They might be useful hand-books in many a school or college class. Possibly they might serve to sharpen the wits of the careless editor, or chasten the exuberance of the voluble declaimer, and so contribute to the result in the new country which they were designed to effect in the old. We are quite willing to acknowledge that our active writers and ready speakers are in greater need of such corrections and regulators than the same classes are in England, while we are proud to notice that our exemption from the insolent arrogance and the bigoted stupidity which characterize many of this description in the olden country will make us ready to receive hints from all quarters, and so serve as a ready and effectual preservative against our own tendencies to inelegance and incorrectness in both "speaking and spelling."

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE FALL OF WOLSEY TO THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Volumes V. and VI. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. 1866.

These later volumes of Mr. SCRIBNER's republication will, we think, effectually dispel whatever misgivings may have been awakened by the volumes upon the reign of HENRY VIII. The intellectual power, the clearness and energy of style, the vivid imagination, the unaffected yet moving pathos which could never be overlooked nor denied, are marred in these volumes by few paradoxical opinions, or theories that run violently athwart the received opinions of the students of English History. The story of the brief reign of the boy EDWARD is told as it was never told before. So are the intrigues which led to the hasty proclamation of the ill-fated Lady JANE GREY, as well as the foolish flight and the sudden and successful return of Queen MARY, the excited condition of London at her entrance, the counter preachings in the pulpits for a brief Sunday, the trial of NORTHUMBERLAND, his craven recantation, his miserable end, are described as FROUDE alone knows how to describe, with enough detail to make the scene dramatic, with characteristic and forcible sketches of persons, and with a deep insight into the motives, and all expressed in the admirable style of which he is so consummate a master. For example, in the sketch of the last days of NORTHUMBERLAND there are one or two sentences that show marvelous insight of the human soul, and startling power over language. We extract the following: "The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, who since that time had lived very emphatically without God in the world, had not lived without religion. He had affected religion, talked about religion, played with religion, till fools and flatterers had told him that he was a saint; and now in his extreme need, he found that he had trifled with forms and words till they had grown into a hideous hypocrisy. The infinite of death was opening at his feet, and he had no faith, no hope, no conviction, but only a blank and awful horror, and perhaps he felt that there was nothing left for him but to fling himself back in agony into the open arms of superstition."

One of the admirable features in this history of FROUDE is the skill with which he manages his descriptive passages. They rise so naturally from the ordinary level of his easy narration; they are so appropriate each to its place; they are so entirely divested of the appearance of straining after or of design for effect; they are so moving in pathos, so eloquent in diction, as to demonstrate their author's extraordinary genius. It is not easy to find in any of our greatest historical writers—indeed, in any of our writers of any description—a greater number of passages that better deserve to be read again and again than we find in FROUDE. The story of Queen MARY's reign is also told as it was never narrated before. The pitying sympathy of every reader is enlisted in her behalf, as was never done by the passionate assertions or the specious arguments of her most devoted partisans, while the sternest fidelity to the author's staunchest convictions is not in the least biassed or relaxed. The unlucky marriage with PHILIP II. is exposed in all its ill-advised policy, and its dreadful disappointment to the romantic devotee. She "saw in PHILIP the ideal of her imagination, and in PHILIP's feelings the reflex of her own; but the dream passed away—her love for her husband remained, but remained only to be a torture to her. With a broken spirit and bewildered understanding, she turned to Heaven for comfort, and, instead of Heaven, she saw only the false roof of her creed painted to imitate and shut off the sky." The character of REGINALD POLE is analyzed also with a minuteness which might to many readers seem excessive and unauthorized, if the documents and letters on which the author rests his judgments were not so carefully studied. The character of CRANMER has evidently interested Mr. FROUDE greatly, as it naturally would, and the character and aims of this very able and good man have been closely scrutinized by him. He has avoided the extremes of indiscriminate reprobation and applause, into one or other of which most English writers are wont to fall, and made of his life and end a picture of exciting interest. The chief interest of the sixth volume, however, is gathered about MARY herself, whose character is presented under some new points of view, and whose popularity and final failure are explained by a somewhat novel theory. Those who are most displeased with this theory cannot fail to acknowledge its ingenuity. For the over-scrupulous party, the "hot gospellers" of the times, FROUDE manifests little sympathy, and his judgments of them and their cause will be likely to give little satisfaction to a very large number of his most intelligent readers in this country. The fine human sympathies of this author, and his charitable candor, are finely relieved by an intense moral earnestness which occasionally breaks out into startling energy. But the moral element is by no means obtruded upon the attention, the design is no where obvious to give any special direction to the moral or religious convictions of the reader. The writer takes it for granted as he lawfully may, that all those for whom he writes are true to the moral judgments and feelings which are natural to man. To these he never hesitates to appeal without digressing from the onward course of his narrative and critical judgments.

Of histories of England in whole or in part we have a very considerable number, enough to occupy the time and attention which an earnest reader has at command. Each has its warm admirers, and is to its special circle of readers the single or the supreme authority. It might seem to many persons almost superfluous that a new history should be written, especially upon any of the more prominent or interesting periods of this history. Many might almost be offended to be told that a new history has been written of the reigns of HENRY VIII. and of MARY, which is more thorough, more spirited and more interesting than any before it. But the truth ought not to be withholden, because it brings with it a demand upon the attention of all who are desirous to view the facts of English history in a new light. But no ardent and earnest student of this history would willingly lose the positive exhilaration he will certainly experience if he undertakes the reading of FROUDE. The ease and spirit, the gentleness and force, the grace and energy, the descriptive and passionate power, the unstudied ease and the consummate art of both imagery and diction which distinguish this remarkable writer, will soon make a place for him among the most interesting and distinguished of those who have attempted to write any portion of the wonderful history of England. All who have read the six volumes already published will await with impatience the seventh and eighth upon the reign of ELIZABETH. Those who have not read any of these volumes can scarcely appreciate, without the trial, how rich a treat is in store for them.

THE OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY. From the Creation to the return of the Jews from Captivity. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. With maps and woodcuts. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

In a brief prefatory note to this valuable manual, Dr. SMITH remarks that "the great progress that has been made in Biblical studies of late years demands some better text-book for the illustration of Old Testament History than has hitherto existed," and he caustically adds: "It is surprising that a subject of such universal interest and importance should have no manual which can for a moment be compared, in fulness, accuracy and scholarlike treatment with the histories of Greece and Rome in general use in our best schools." The great reason of this lack will be apparent to every one upon a moment's reflection. The books containing the history of Greece and Rome are so numerous that manuals condensing them are indispensable to the student, while the Bible is a book in and of itself, and is more widely circulated than any manual can be. Still, as it is not, strictly speaking, a narrative of the times in which the events it records transpired, Dr. SMITH has performed a noteworthy and most valuable service in compiling a hand-book which gives its historical facts in their proper order. He divides the time included in Old Testament history into six periods, covered by as many books. The first extends from Adam to Abraham, (B. C. 4,004—1,921,) which Dr. SMITH terms "the Probation of the Human Race." The five chapters in this book describe the creation; man's probation and fall; the descendants of Adam or antediluvian patriarchs down to Noah; the times of Noah and the deluge; and the partition of nations, or the period from the deluge to the birth of Abraham. Book second sketches the Biblical record from the birth of Abraham to the birth of Moses, (B. C. 1996—1571,) or the probation of the Chosen Family, and this is subdivided into four chapters. The third book covers the period from Moses to Joshua, (B. C. 1600—1491,) and as an appendix to this we have an exhaustive analysis of the legislation of Moses. Book fourth gives the history of the period from Joshua to Saul, (B. C. 1451—1095,) or the transition from the theocracy to the monarchy. In book fifth is presented the history of the single monarchy, (B. C. 1095—975,) and in book sixth that of the divided monarchy, (B. C. 975—400.) This brief summary will enable those curious in such matters to ascertain how nearly Dr. SMITH has adhered to the generally received divisions of Old Testament chronology. Appendices give a brief account of the books of the Old Testament, chronological tables, tables of weights and measures, and genealogical tables. A carefully prepared index adds greatly to the utility of the work, which is illustrated by numerous engravings and maps, all of which are most pertinent to the text. It need hardly be said that the work bears upon every page marks of Dr. SMITH's critical and accurate scholarship. It will be cordially welcomed by Biblical students everywhere, and will be regarded as not the least important of the numerous contributions made by its distinguished editor to our historical literature.

SUMMER REST. By GAIL HAMILTON. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

There is no half-way work with Gail Hamilton. She either likes or dislikes, and that decidedly; and if there is any subject upon which she has no positive opinion, she is very careful not to write on it. The zeal with which she enters on any discussion manifests itself in such earnestness of expression that the reader of her essays is constantly under the impression that she is laboring very hard to convince him of something, and as a consequence this volume—for it bears all the characteristics of her previous productions—appears to be ludicrously misnamed. If it had been called "Summer Work," the aptness of the title would have been at once acknowledged. Probably the law of contrariety, which is so large a constituent in feminine nature, impelled the author to call her book precisely what it is not. Another and a very curious manifestation of this same tendency will strike the reader who may have the courage to follow the writer in her long argument upon the "unconstitutionality" of the Sabbath Day. In reviewing Dr. GILFILLAN's well-known work—"The Sabbath Viewed in the Light of Reason, Revelation and History"—Gail Hamilton writes: "We have chapter and verse for the enforcement of the Sabbath upon the Hebrews. We have chapter and verse for the abrogation of the Sabbath. Let us have chapter and verse for the establishment of the Christian Sabbath. Until this is done, we confidently affirm that it cannot be done." Still, she does not want our churches closed, our workshops opened, and our Sunday reduced to the level of Monday; but her great objection against observing the day is the very feminine one, that it is "prescribed with *ought* and *must* and *shall*." In other words, she is willing to keep Sunday, but she does not want to be told that she *must*. If the London reviewer who took it for granted that Gail Hamilton was a man could have come upon an argument like this, he would never have fallen into such a blunder. Every reader of *Summer Rest* will doubtless have a suspicion, in spite of the spirited essays which precede and follow this review of GILFILLAN's Sabbath, that the book was published mainly with the purpose of getting before the world the views of the author on the Sunday question. In fact, Miss DODGE states that she offered the paper to several journals, all of which declined it with thanks.

THE GLORY AND SHAME OF ENGLAND. By C. EDWARDS LESTER. 2 vols. New-York: BARTRAM & LESTER.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. C. EDWARDS LESTER wrote and published a work under this same title which attracted a great deal of attention; but England has done so much during the last quarter of a century, and especially during the last five or six years to lengthen the record of her shame that it has become necessary to again cast up accounts. This Mr. LESTER has undertaken to do, and he has certainly accomplished his task in a way which will prove eminently satisfactory to the most thorough and uncompromising Anglophobis. After an introductory chapter, Mr. LESTER reviews the power and magnificence of the British Empire; then he takes up in succession the following topics: Ireland, her Woes and Struggles under English Oppression; Society in England; The Established Church; The Throne and the Aristocracy in Conflict with the Democratic Spirit; Condition of the Laboring Classes; India and the British Colonies; The Reformers of Great Britain; Proofs of Hostility against the United States and the International Relations between the two Countries. The volumes are very handsomely produced.

THE HORSE. By WILLIAM YOUATT. With a Treatise on Draught. Revised and enlarged by WALKER WATSON, M. R. C. V. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Mr. YOUATT published the first edition of this work upon the horse in 1831, at the request of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. It was at once accepted as a standard authority, and this is the third edition which has since been issued, each one having been thoroughly revised, in order to embody the latest discoveries in veterinary science. The present edition not only comprises a discussion of Mr. RAREY's method of breaking in the horse, but the proper mode of treating numerous diseases to which horse-flesh is liable, and which have not before been mentioned in any similar work, is fully expounded.

CRUMBS FROM THE ROUND TABLE. A Feast for Epicures. By JOSEPH BARBER. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

MR. BARBER possesses unusual versatility. The letters of a "Disbanded Volunteer" proved that he could write humorously, and his contributions to the *Round Table* during the last few months, make it certain that he can also write with dignity, and at the same time with enough vivacity and humor to attract and entertain all readers. His recent essays and poems, as gathered together in this tasteful little volume, make precisely the book for Summer reading.

Miscellaneous.

—Yellow-covered literature is tabooed in Cuba. The second circular Gen. LERSUNDI addressed to the officials of Cuba confirms Gen. DULCE's recent one, forbidding the reading "of books and periodicals of exaggerated ideas" in a loud voice to large assemblies, in houses, shops, etc. He not only considers such books pernicious, but the public reading of them in loud voice much more so, as it raises disputes and inflames the mind. He, therefore, extends Gen. DULCE's decree, which only applied to Havana, to all other parts of the Island, where he learns that this bad custom, like all bad customs, is rapidly extending. The reading of books and periodicals of exaggerated ideas, in a loud voice, to assemblies of people, is now forbidden throughout the "ever faithful Island."

—The question regarding the authorship of those popular and beautiful verses entitled "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," is again revived. Mr. ALEX. M. W. BALL, of Elizabeth, N. J., claims, and documents in his possession prove, that as early as 1857 he composed and circulated among his friends a poem comprising not only the identical verses now so popular as a song, but several in addition. No other claimant, we believe, dates back the composition of the song earlier than 1860, in which year it was first set to music.

—Prof. PAUL C. SINDING, of Copenhagen, Denmark, is now in Albany, intending to spend several weeks. Prof. SINDING is the author of *A History of Old Scandinavia, The Norsemen, The Sea Kings and the Vikings*, which is brought down to the present day. Eight editions have already been printed, and the ninth is now going through the press. The work has attracted much attention from historical students and critics, and it is several times referred to in *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary* as an authority.

—There has been a marked and decided improvement of late in the engravings which illustrate the *Eclectic* (New-York, W. H. BIDWELL.) With the July number we have an admirable likeness of JOHN STUART MILL—the best, by far, yet published in this country. A larger proportion than usual of fiction and light literature makes an excellent number for Summer reading. The articles given include the excellent review of *Ecce Homo*, which appeared in the *North British*, the *Saturday Review's* article on VICTOR HUGO's *Toilers of the Sea*, an admirable paper from *Frazer's Magazine* on *The English Troops in the East*, and papers on *The Barings of London, Modern Eccentrics*, &c.

—That part of the stock of Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., which was damaged by water at a recent fire in the building occupied by them, is to be offered at auction by Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & Co., this afternoon, June 26. This stock includes a large variety of English works, and as most of them were but little injured, book fanciers will only need a hint to prompt them to embrace this opportunity to add to their collections.

—Mr. D. VAN NOSTRAND has published in a handsome quarto Mr. RICHARD M. HUNT's designs for the gateways of the southern entrances to Central Park. In connection with them are given a description of the designs, and a letter in relation to them, addressed to the Commissioners of the Park and published some time since in the *Evening Post*.

—*Spare Hours* (Boston: P. DONAHOE), for July, is promptly published. The number is decidedly the most varied and interesting of all the issues of this attractive juvenile periodical. A prose version (with illustrations) of "Eva, a Goblin Romance," by Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, and "Helen's Well," a poem, are the leading original features in the current number.

—Part 57 of the *Rebellion Record* is illustrated with fine steel engravings of Gens. GEORGE W. MORRELL and FRANK WASHBURN. Rebel official reports of operations during the Summer campaign of 1862, fill this number.

—The *Herald of Health* for July is the opening number of volume eight of the new series. Its table of contents presents a good variety of articles, all on subjects directly pertinent to the purpose of the magazine.

—Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston, promise to commence the publication of a law magazine early next Fall.

Books Received.

THE GLORY AND SHAME OF ENGLAND. By C. EDWARDS LESTER. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 602. New-York: BARTRAM & LESTER.

THE HARMONIES OF NATURE; OR, THE UNITY OF CREATION. By Dr. G. HARTWIG. With numerous wood cuts. 8vo., pp. 406. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

CRUMBS FROM THE ROUND TABLE. A Feast for Epicures. By JOSEPH BARBER. 12 mo., pp. 106. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

LECTURES ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY DELIVERED IN OXFORD 1859-61. By GODWIN SMITH, M. A. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

SUMMER REST. By GAIL HAMILTON. 12 mo., pp. 354. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Confederation and Reciprocity—The Fenian Excitement—The Mineral Wealth of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton—Lack of Public Spirit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Wednesday, June 20, 1866.

Here all the talk is of confederation and reciprocity, and for the nonce they take rank as placed. Confederation and the triumphant victory of its advocates in New-Brunswick, form the leading topic of conversation. No question about the matter—the sound sense and intelligence is for the scheme in its entirety, but some amendment to the Quebec scheme would be very acceptable, although every one seems disposed to leave the matter in the hands of the authorities in London as regards the details. Commiseration for Mr. HOWE is the prevailing sentiment in this, the city of his greatest achievements—pity that he should be so foolish as to ruin his fair fame in running such a goose chase as he is now pursuing. He is unquestionably held to be a man very mistaken and of great natural attainments as well as acquirements, the result of hard study, but it will be long ere his conduct in the present crisis will be forgotten, although many will forgive him for what he once was.

This place, as the readers of the TIMES are aware, is the seat of the Government of Nova Scotia, and many a time have the halls of its Legislature reechoed the eloquence of Mr. HOWE when his views were more patriotic than now, and here centre the chief imports and exports of the Province. Reciprocity here comes in for a share of the engrossing interest it merits, and in this connection Mr. HOWE's grand speech at Detroit is often reviewed, and deservedly so, with hearty approbation; for people are not slow to remember the good deeds of a man, and your correspondent feels bound to record the fact. A phase in relation to this subject deserves particular notice, as being adduced to me for the first time decidedly. I do not say that it is a universal feeling, but it certainly seems pretty generally entertained, and you may note the fact. In Halifax the people really think and believe that in the abolition of reciprocity they have gained everything, and that it will take us Americans ten years to calculate what we have lost by the rescinding of the act! Nay, more, they are of opinion that the terms of a renewal will have to be more advantageous to them than those of the old treaty. This, of course, is a matter of opinion, and one in which we may not be prepared to concur, but it is only just to the lazy Haligonians to say that they argue the case in their own favor pretty closely, and show much shrewdness in summing up our losses; but they certainly have failed to convince your correspondent as to the total of their gains. Like Paddy, I should say they have gained a *loss* and a very considerable amount of inconvenience. As regards their feelings to us there is but one way of expressing them, exceedingly friendly. One gentleman said "the best people in the United States are great, magnanimous and truly to be held in respect." Now this is the general sentiment all over the country, and the feeling gains strength hourly from the manly course pursued by our Government in the Fenian troubles. One thing the Nova Scotians all imagine, and that is that the "Americans generally have no just idea of our immense resources, and of the vast value intercourse with us would be to them." That they are not without book for this, very few will assert; and those of us who know anything about the geology and mineralogy of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, are aware of the enormous amount of their undeveloped wealth. Meantime let me say that those of our countrymen who want good investments for their spare funds, would do well to come along to Nova Scotia, and judge for themselves.

What I have written about Cape Breton, which is a dependency of the Province of Nova Scotia, may very well be applied to their headquarters, with this important reservation, that infinitely more has been done to advance the interests of the latter than the former; that, whereas Cape Breton is entirely left to chance visitors for acknowledgment of its very existence, Halifax, the seat of the Nova Scotian Government, is in constant communication with the United States and Great Britain, the British and foreign West Indies, the East Indies and all parts of the world. Nova Scotia proper has its various mercantile institutions, banks, steamers, railways and exchanges. While in Cape Breton there is not one bookstore, Halifax and all respectable towns have one or more. Halifax has its club, Merchants' Exchange, fish market, &c., while in the depending island such things are among the visions of the future, and those are called visionaries who indulge in the hope of seeing them established. Nova Scotia has gold diggings in actual work, and paying at that; the coal mines of Picton are of wide reputation, and no one need question the solvency and even remarkable prosperity of those who own them; the port of Halifax is accessible all the year round to the largest craft in the world, and the navies of Europe and the United States would have plenty of room in it. The town of Yarmouth, in the northwest of the Province is quite famous for its ship-building yards, and more vessels are owned by Yarmouth people than by any others in Nova Scotia. Shelburne, Picton, New Glasgow, &c., turn out ships with as fine lines as need be wanted. Annapolis and Cornwallis are fairly entitled to be called the garden of Nova Scotia—their cereals and roots are not surpassed in the latitude, and their apples have a wide reputation. Yet throughout, everything is in infancy; the railways are of limited extent, and the intercourse with the adjoining provinces and the United States is not so frequent as it might be. The richer portion of the community does not recognize any duty in the development of the country devolving upon themselves; everything done by the mercantile men is on the smallest scale; a score of them will join in fitting out a paltry tug-boat; and a like number may unite in loading a schooner with codfish or mackerel; and for public undertakings they have little sympathy and no cash. The history of the Picton Railroad would form an epitome of petty avarice unequaled on this continent; the miserable failure of the original contractors for it and the horrid quaking of their sureties were spectacles to be wept at by gods and men. There is a sort of feeling existing among the Haligonians to this effect, "If the Government does it we have no objections," forgetting that they bear a portion of expenditure because it does not at once come out of their pockets, or perhaps thinking that there is some comfort in the fact that other towns and localities bear a share of their burden. With such a country to carry through its development, the Americans would astonish mankind universally; as it now is, Nova Scotia enjoys a *quasi* sort of existence. Let me not be supposed to say that there are no public-spirited men in the country, for there are quite a number; but being anything but rich, they meet with mere sufferance when they venture their opinions, which I need scarcely add are seldom or never acted upon. Great is the necessity for an infusion of new, vigorous, life-giving blood, and I hope confederation will bring it. I should not forget the Press of Halifax, which deserves mention as having among its directors some talented and useful men.

K. L. S.

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

Facts About their Manufacture—How to Manage the Trials.

The scarcity of labor consequent upon the call for men made by the country during the recent war caused an unusual demand for labor-saving machines of all kinds. In no respect was this more clearly manifested than in the call for agricultural machines of various kinds; and prominent among these were the mowers and reapers, known under the general name of harvesting machines. In 1864 there were over 180 firms engaged in their manufacture in this country, and there were, as nearly as could be ascertained, 87,000 machines built, at an average price of $140 each, making the whole amount invested by the farming interest in this one article in that single year over $12,000,000; and yet the machines built did not supply the demand. In 1865 there were about the same number of machines built, but owing to the close of the war early in the season, and the consequent greater abundance of labor, they were not all sold. This year (1866) there have therefore been fewer machines built, it being anticipated that there will again be a less active demand for them. The business, however, continues to be large.

Mowing machines—or machines intended to mow—were constructed in this country as early as 1820, but they first began to be brought into use about 1847. They were not, however, so far perfected as to be reliable until five or six years later. There are now nearly fifty different kinds of machines built in this country, and there is naturally an active rivalry among the several manufacturers to introduce their machines into prominence, and to insure a prompt sale when brought into competition with others.

The fact that the farmers of the country are investing their money so largely in these machines renders it important that they should be afforded every facility for deciding what particular machines are best calculated to do their work, and at the least expense. That a just, fair and impartial trial of mowing machines should be made, is of greater importance to the farmer than would be a trial of any other implement used by him, not excepting even the plow; for, while different soils require different plows, so that one which was best adapted for use in certain portions of the States would be inferior to another when used elsewhere, the mowing machine which best answers the just requirements made upon it in any one section of the country would be equally well adapted for any other.

There have been various trials of mowing machines in this country during the past few years, yet it is doubtful if a single one of them has proved satisfactory. The judges should be men who are practically acquainted with the actual requirements of farm labor, and thus competent to decide intelligently, from a fair field trial, which machine has the largest number and best combination of the requisites of a perfect mower. And the machines should also be submitted to a critical examination by a committee of skillful and experienced mechanical engineers. Each of these committees should be composed of men absolutely without personal pecuniary interest in the result of the trial, and if possible, without prejudice, against or in favor of, any particular machine. They should be honorable, impartial and fearless men. Should anything short of this be the case, a trial would be merely a farce and a mockery, which the great farming interest of the country might most justly condemn, as calculated merely to deceive and mislead them.

It is therefore a matter of congratulation that there is soon to be a test trial of mowers, reapers, and other implements and machines, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society. The trial is to be held at Auburn, and will be open to all the States and the Canadas. It is to commence on the 10th of July, and will continue until completed—probably four or five days. The State Legislature has liberally advanced $5,000 toward the expenses and premiums, and $2,000 has been guaranteed by gentlemen in Auburn. The Society is to have free use of the Cayuga Agricultural Society Show-grounds, and fields of grass and grain have been secured for the trial.

The programme for the trial has been published, and can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Society at Albany. This programme seems to be, on the whole, as carefully prepared as could be expected, under the circumstances; and in fact the great requisite in such a trial is that the published programme should be implicitly followed. If changes are thought necessary, they should be made before any portion of the trial has taken place; and great care should be taken that interested parties do not avail themselves of privileges which have been denied others.

But there are one or two points in such a trial which may be briefly alluded to. The Committee on weight and price, are instructed to ascertain the exact weight of each machine; its price; what extras, if any, are sold with the machine; and what difference, if any, these extras make in the price. These matters should be ascertained, not from the verbal statements of the several manufacturers at the trials, but from their published circulars and advertisements. It should be insisted that the machines entered for the trial shall be such as are really supplied to farmers on demand, and that the materials used in their construction shall be the same as are used in the machines commonly built. For instance, the machine used in the trial should not have steel where iron is commonly used. Nor should parts of different machines be used together, and this combination entered at the price of the smaller machine. Otherwise the trial will not be between the machines as prepared for the usual work of the farmer, but will show merely whether they are strong enough to resist the unusual demand upon them during the brief time of the trial, when such a demand would utterly ruin them were they subjected to it during a single season. Of course such a trial would be productive of no advantage to the farmer, while it might be a positive injury to him, persuading him that a light-draft machine will accomplish more work than can by any possibility be done by it.

The programme for the trial at Auburn provides that the number 40 shall be assumed to represent the best work that can be done; 30 "representing the best work that can be done with a hand scythe," and 20 as inferior to any work that would be tolerated by a respectable farmer. We doubt if this is practically or theoretically true. The fact is that machines have not yet reached perfection, and better work *can* be done to-day with the scythe than any machine will accomplish. It requires only skill, time and patience for the hand-mower to surpass the best work of any machine ever made. Usually, farmers are not inclined to devote such especial pains to their efforts with the scythe, but "the best work that can be done with a hand scythe" does not bear the proportion of 30 to 40, as compared with "the best work that can be done" with a machine.

There is one excellent point made, and that is the following: "It will be distinctly understood that no credits will be given for rapidity of work done by hurrying the horses." It has not unfrequently been the case that a mowing-machine trial has been degraded into a steeple-chase. Time being regarded as an important matter in the trial, the horses were driven at their utmost speed—a run or a gallop not being considered at all inappropriate. It is doubtful if a merciful farmer, who is merciful to his beast, would care to exercise his horses in this manner through a hot day in July. And, in truth, time is an immaterial matter in such a trial. A machine that will cut slowly will cut more easily when driven rapidly, and is less liable to become clogged or choked.

The regulations of the trial say: "Exhibitors shall present none other machines for trial than those which they habitually furnish from their shops to their customers. The object of the Society is to furnish for farmers the best machines in actual use, and they do not wish to countenance any other, and they desire none others for trial than those in market for farmers' use." Let them insist explicitly upon this, without fear or favor, and the farmers all over the land will have more and greater confidence in competitive trials than they have recently felt justified in giving. It is to be expected that the manufacturers will see to it that the machines they present are in the best possible working order; anything short of this would be something more or less than human. But they ought not to be permitted to use different and better materials than they commonly use, nor to combine portions of different machines and then pass off the combination as the lightest machine of their manufacture. "Each competitor will furnish his own team and driver," according to the prescribed rule; but in the trial before the Dynamometer Committee, to test the power required to operate the several machines, the same driver and the same team ought in justice to all parties to be used.

Nearly all the material points that we have alluded to were to be in some measure anticipated by the regulations prepared by the coming trial; and if the programme, as now published, is insisted upon by the judges in the case of each competitor, we feel assured that the trial will prove of great and lasting advantage to the farmers of the country.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MORTUARY RECORD.

Mortality in New-York and Brooklyn—Meteorological.

There were 434 deaths in this City last week, as follows: Men, 112; women, 83; boys, 133; girls, 106. This number is 71 more than in the previous week. This increase was chiefly caused by scarlatina in unhealthy tenement houses. The average temperature of the week, day and night, was 74 degrees.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 94, the principal causes of death and the number who died being as follows: Diarrhœa, 4; scarlet fever, 5; convulsions, 12; consumption, 12; bronchitis, 4; cholera infantum, 5; disease of brain, 7. Of the dead 23 were men, 10 women, 27 boys and 34 girls. Natives of the United States, 72; Ireland, 12; England, 3; Germany, 4; Austria, 1; British America, 1; unknown, 1.

The following table, from the office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, shows the number of deaths in the various Wards of this City, during the week ending on the 23d instant:

WARDS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	Foul Air Diseases.	Deaths by Accident.	Total.	Population—Census of 1865.
First	—	—	1	3	4	16	9,852
Second	—	—	—	1	—	3	1,191
Third	—	—	—	—	—	3	3,367
Fourth	—	—	1	3	2	15	17,352
Fifth*	—	—	—	4	1	15	20,205
Sixth	—	2	2	9	—	18	19,754
Seventh	—	—	1	4	3	21	36,962
Eighth	—	—	—	2	1	18	30,098
Ninth	—	—	—	5	1	15	38,504
Tenth	—	1	1	10	—	20	31,537
Eleventh	—	—	—	5	1	22	53,953
Twelfth†	—	—	1	6	—	17	28,259
Thirteenth	—	—	—	3	—	13	26,388
Fourteenth	—	—	1	7	—	18	23,382
Fifteenth	—	—	—	1	—	6	25,572
Sixteenth	—	—	1	5	1	20	41,972
Seventeenth	—	—	1	5	—	25	79,563
Eighteenth	—	—	—	6	1	33	47,613
Nineteenth‡	2	—	9	32	4	73	39,945
Twentieth	—	—	—	6	1	22	61,884
Twenty-first§	—	—	—	2	2	23	38,669
Twenty-second	—	—	1	3	—	19	47,361
Total	2	4	20	120	23	434	726,386

* Includes 2 deaths in the New-York Hospital.
† Includes 9 deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡ Includes 60 deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospital.
§ Includes 7 deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

The following tables give the temperature of last week, and that of the corresponding week of 1865, as noted on DELATOURS tables in Wall-street:

June—1866.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
17	66	69	70	67
18	64	79	76	73
19	60	71	73	69
20	58	75	77	77
21	64	81	82	80
22	66	83	85	82
23	69	82	84	87
June—1865.				
21	73	82	85	80
22	72	85	85	73
23	69	80	81	79
24	78	83	82	79
25	71	96	91	82
26	73	77	76	73
27	65	81	81	77

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street Railroad and the Contract for Lighting the City with Gas—Both Resolutions Vetoed.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The following veto messages were received from the Mayor, and laid over:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval a resolution adopted by your honorable body June 14, 1866, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the same day, authorizing the Harlem Railroad Company to construct a branch of their road with a double track through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Manhattan-street and through Manhattan-street to the Hudson River, with the necessary switches and turnouts.

My reasons are

First—The main portion of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street has been regulated, graded and paved, and the expenses thereof assessed upon the adjacent property owners thereof, who have since erected valuable residences thereon. It is a great thoroughfare for carriage and pedestrian travel across the island, and intersects the various main avenues leading to its extreme points. It is in the direct line of the proposed new drive or Boulevard, soon to be laid out under a recent act of the Legislature. If public necessity demands the construction of a railroad of any description in such a street, it should be under proper regulations and restrictions, both as to the manner of its construction and the mode of its operation. The resolution in question wholly omits to impose any such, and with the exception of providing that the tracks shall be laid under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, leaves the whole matter under the direction and control of the Railroad Company.

Second—Without enlarging upon this point, for it is unnecessary to do so, I have to say, I do it without intending any disrespect to either branch of the Common Council, that the haste with which the resolution was passed is of itself sufficient to induce me to withhold my approval. It certainly cannot be claimed that it was called for by any public necessity. Yet it was introduced into your Honorable Body in the afternoon of the 14th inst., without any previous notice, and having been adopted, was on the same afternoon sent to the Board of Aldermen, who immediately concurred in the same. The parties deeply interested had no hearing. This is not the usual course, and should never be adopted, unless under the pressure of some great emergency. Legislation ought not to consist of a series of surprises, but should be so conducted that the people interested in and affected by it should have an opportunity to watch its progress. In no other way can it command confidence or secure approbation. When, therefore, a resolution or ordinance which confers great privileges, or largely affects public or private interests is passed, as this one was, in haste, without reference to a committee, and without an opportunity being afforded to parties in interest to be heard upon its merits, it cannot under any circumstances have my approval.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The reading of the message was received by the lobby with loud demonstrations of applause.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval the following resolution, which (being an amendment to an original resolution introduced in your Honorable Body April 5, 1866,) was passed by the Board of Aldermen June 14, 1866, and concurred in as thus amended by your Honorable Body on the same day, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval the following resolution, which, having been before your Honorable Body for some weeks, was adopted on the 14th inst., and concurred in by the Board of Councilmen the same day, viz.:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make a contract for lighting all the streets, avenues, roads, squares, parks, public buildings, and places of the City of New-York with coal gas, such contract to be founded on sealed bids or proposals, and to be made with the Company giving adequate security, to be approved by the Comptroller in the manner provided by law, which shall agree to do the same for the lowest price for each lamp or light per annum, or quantity when it can be measured, according to the existing regulations, and affording to such Company sufficient time to lay their mains and introduce gas as required by the contract. The provision of the contract last made and executed with the Manhattan Gas Company as far as practicable shall be embodied in the contract made in pursuance of this resolution and the term during which the same shall continue shall be for the same number of years as that contract. Any resolution or ordinance inconsistent with this resolution is hereby repealed.

I have given it careful consideration and duly weighed the various objections which have been urged against it.

I am satisfied that the public interests demand that some contract shall be made for lighting the public lamps at a fixed price and for a definite term; and that it shall be opened to the fullest and fairest competition. There is no contract now in force (unless, as has been claimed, the one with the Manhattan Company for its particular district has never been rescinded.) The various gas companies are now charging $50 per annum for each street lamp, and are lighting the same at pleasure, without any obligation to continue even at that price. No department of the City Government has any right to make a contract with these companies, or any other, except it shall be founded on sealed proposals after notice published in the papers, and be awarded to the lowest legal bidder, with an adequate security. If the City should advertise for proposals for several contracts to light the different districts now lighted by the several companies respectively, there could be no real competition because these Companies which now light particular districts, are masters of the situation, having their mains and pipes and works com[illegible] would alone come into the field as bidders. Th[illegible], therefore, to secure fair competition is to in[illegible] proposals for a contract for the whole City, giving to the successful bidder the right to lay mains, &c., within a given period, and fixing a reasonable term of years during which the contract shall exist. This would invite new capital and new combinations for its use and investment. It would open the whole City to competition, in which old and new Companies would alike have a chance, the advantage, perhaps, being in favor of those Companies which are already in operation in particular districts. It would, of course, be necessary to make the term long enough to induce capitalists to invest their money in the enterprise. A very short time would defeat this end, for no one would incur the expense and take the hazard except in the assurance of a compensation secured for a considerable term of years. I should personally prefer that the proposals should not be limited to "coal gas," but that they should embrace any other kind—if any there is—which experience has shown to be adapted to the lighting of cities. But I would not delay the passage of the resolution or the making of the contract in order that experiments might be tried, or because we are supposed to be on the eve of new discoveries. The right of the Corporation to direct the Street Commissioner to make the contract cannot, I think, be seriously doubted. It has been urged that that portion of the "Tax Levy for 1866" which forbids the incurring of any liability in excess of the appropriation, prohibits the making of any contract for a term of years. The limitation in that law would certainly prevent any expenditure for gas, &c., for the current year in excess of the appropriation; but it cannot be construed as prohibiting the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York from making contracts for the future in accordance with its charter, which public interests and necessity may demand. On this point I have the concurring opinion of most able counsel.

It will be seen that I am in favor of the general features of this resolution, as it meets substantially the views hereinbefore suggested; and I have stated my views upon the objections to it, because they have been strongly urged, and because I do not wish to have the subject misunderstood through misrepresentation.

Nevertheless, I withhold my approval for two reasons, which, I trust, will commend themselves to your consideration.

First—I think the proposed time of twenty years is too long. It should be long enough, as I have said, to invite the investment of capital in the work; but in view of the present high price of labor and material, and of the uncertainty of the future, I think the City should not assume obligations of this character which are to be in force for twenty years.

It seems to me certain that half that period would be ample for all purposes, and I have no doubt that for that period the competition between the present organized Companies and the capitalists of the country would enable the Street Department to make a contract for lighting the City at prices much below what is now paid, and would result in saving the City many thousands of dollars.

Secondly—I think the resolution should prescribe, or require the Street Commissioners to prescribe, a definite period within ten years within which the successful bidder should be prepared to execute and carry out the contract. Upon this point the resolution now returned is not sufficiently definite.

I respectfully recommend, therefore, a reconsideration of this resolution in accordance with the views here submitted.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

Both documents were laid over, and the Board shortly afterward adjourned.

Fires.

IN CANAL-STREET—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE INMATES.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the tailor-shop of WIERNER SHAFENBERG, at No. 154 Canal-street. Although the Police were prompt in their response to the alarm, the fire had gained such headway that the entire lower part of the premises were wrapped in flames. The smoke penetrted to the upper part of the building in so dense a volume that those occupying rooms on the upper floors were unable to make their escape by the usual means of exit, and they were therefore compelled to emerge through the rear windows of the second and third stories. Mr. SHAFENBERG slept in an attic room with one of his children, and a young man named FREDERICK LOW. When they awoke the room was filled with suffocating smoke, and when they ran down stairs they discovered that their escape was impossible in that direction; they, therefore, retreated to the roof. LOW crept out of a second-story window on to a shed, and so down to the ground. Mr. SHAFENBERG and his son crawled out of the dormer window and escaped to the roof of an adjoining building. Mr. HIGHT's family succeeded in escaping through the second-story windows. Owing to the earnest efforts of the firemen the flames were confined to the store. Mr. SHAFENBERG had a stock valued at $1,000, which is totally destroyed; covered by insurance in the Continental Insurance Company. The premises are damaged to the extent of $600. Insured.

IN FIFTH-AVENUE.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the stable in rear of No. 134 Fifth-avenue, occupied by Mr. WALL. Damage to building and stock, $250; not insured. Premises owned by HENRY BLADEL. The adjoining stable, occupied by J. J. CISCO, was also slightly damaged. Insured.

Base Ball.

GRAND MATCH AT MORRISANIA—UNION VS. ATHLETIC.

The match between the famous Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and the celebrated Union Club, of Morrisania, will take place to-day at the latter place. The Union Club have made an exceedingly brilliant record thus far this season, having played six games, in five of which they were successful. Their average number of runs has been over thirty-six to a game, a display at the bat which no other club ever attained, if we remember rightly. The Athletics have not been idle this season. Their batting has been equal to their best efforts of last season, while their fielding was never better. They will prove the the toughest customers the Unions have yet encountered, but if the latter field as prettily to-day as they did in their Eckford game, their chances of success are very good. A very large crowd will undoubtedly be present to witness the trial of skill between clubs with such good records, and if they are both in the right trim for play, an exciting contest will be the result. A special train on the Harlem Road will leave the depot at 2 o'clock, in addition to the regular 2:30 train, and the Peck-slip boats will leave at 1:30, connecting with the horse cars at Harlem. In addition to these means of conveyance, the Third-avenue cars leave every five minutes for Harlem, connecting with cars direct to the ground.

TWO GAMES AT HOBOKEN.

The Empires play the Eclectics, and the Gothams the Eagles, at Hoboken to-day.

ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB.

The First Eleven of the St. George's Club will play the First Eleven of the Philadelphia Club on Wednesday and Thursday next, the 27th and 28th insts., on the St. George's ground at Hoboken. Play to commence each day at 10½ o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

State Taxation of National Bank Shares in the Hands of Citizens—The Doctrine of Exemption Maintained by Chief-Justice Chase and Justices Wayne and Swayne—A Rule of Valuation Prescribed for Assessors.

G. Clarence Churchill, impleaded, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Utica, and two other cases.—The majority opinion of the Court in these cases has appeared in the TIMES, sustaining the tax imposed on the plaintiffs in error by the authorities of this State. Following is the dissenting opinion of the Chief-Justice, in which Justices WAYNE and SWAYNE concur:

The Court is unanimous in the opinion that the judgments of the Court of Appeals of New-York must be reversed, because the shares of the National Banking Associations are not taxed by the law of New-York according to one branch of the rule prescribed by the Act of Congress; that is to say, as the shares of the banks of the State are taxed.

A minority of the members of the Court, however, is unable to concur upon one very important point with the opinion just read.

That opinion maintains the proposition that, under the national currency acts, the shares of the capital of National Banking Associations are subject to State taxation, without any reference to the amount of such capital invested in bonds of the United States. We think that such taxation is actual, though indirect taxation of the bonds; that it is a matter of doubt whether under the Constitution, Congress has power, without express reservation in the loan acts, to authorize such taxation; and that taxation by the States of the shares of National Banking Associations, without reference to the amount of the capital invested in National securities, is not authorized, nor was intended to be authorized by Congress. We will proceed to state the grounds of this opinion.

By an act passed Feb. 25, 1863, Congress provided for the organization of national banking associations for the purpose of enabling this Government to execute more effectually its constitutional powers and functions; and the act was amended and reënacted on the 3d of June, 1864.

By these laws the mode of organizing these Associations was prescribed, their powers defined, and their duties enjoined. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to employ them as depositories of the public moneys, and as financial agents of the government, taking, however, sufficient security for the faithful performance of those duties. The general supervision of their action was committed to a Comptroller of the Currency, to be appointed by the President on the nomination of the Secretary. No Association could be organized with a less capital than fifty thousand dollars, or less than one hundred thousand dollars in any place with more than six thousand inhabitants; or less than two hundred thousand dollars in any place with more than fifty thousand inhabitants. The whole capital was required to be paid in within five months; fifty per centum at the commencement, and ten per centum every month thereafter. Of this capital, at least one-third was required to be invested in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, which were to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. Provision was also made for the preparation of circulating notes of different denominations, of uniform appearance, and for the delivery to each Association of an amount of these notes equal to ninety per centum of the amount of bonds deposited with the Treasurer. These notes were made payable by the Association to whom they were delivered, and they were required to pay them on demand. To secure more certain and prompt redemption by the several Associations of these notes and of deposits, each Association was required to keep always on hand an amount of lawful money equal, in certain cities named, to twenty-five percentum, and in other places to fifteen percentum of its outstanding circulation and its deposits; and to accumulate a surplus fund equal to 20 per centum of its capital. In case of default in payment by any Association, the notes were to be paid by the United States, and the bonds deposited were to be either canceled or sold, at the option of the Government. The entire amount of note circulation was limited to $300,000,000, to be apportioned among the associations in the different States and Territories, partly according to the rule of representative population, and partly according to their existing banking capital, resources and business. The notes were made receivable by all the Associations for all debts and liabilities whatever; receivable by all Associations employed as depositories, when deposited by the United States; receivable by the United States for all dues except duties on imports, and by all persons for all dues from the United States except interest on the public debt.

It is unnecessary to examine further the various provisions to which the powers and duties and functions of the National Banking Associations are more particularly ascertained and regulated. The general purpose of the act of Congress cannot be misconceived. It is to authorize the organization of Associations to be employed not only in the service of the Government as depositories and financial agents, but especially in facilitating the collection of internal duties, and the transfer and disbursement of public moneys, and in furnishing to the people a safe and uniform note circulation, convertible immediately into notes of the United States, and to be made convertible into coin so soon as the Government shall provide for the payment of its own notes in that medium.

The qualities, powers and duties, as national agencies of these Associations, resemble, in almost all essential particulars, those of the Bank of the United States authorized by the Act of April 10, 1816. Like that Bank, they are authorized under National legislation. Their capital, like four-fifths of the capital of that Bank, is supplied by individual subscriptions. They are employed, like that Bank, as agents and depositories of the National Government.

While that Bank, however, was organized as one great moneyed corporation, with power to establish branches in the several States, subject to its central power, these associations, under the limitations prescribed by Congress, are formed whenever and wherever citizens, possessing the necessary means, see fit to organize under the law; and they are subject to no control except that of the Government executing the law. It is also to be remembered that while the notes of that Bank represent nothing but securities held by the Bank itself, and were expected to form but a small part of the note circulation of the country, the notes of these Associations, besides being secured as to immediate redemption by the several Associations which pay them out, through the deposit of United States bonds, are, in substance and to all practical intents, the obligations of the Government itself; and are intended, in connection with the notes issued directly by the Government, to supply the entire note circulation of all the States and all the Territories of the Union. These Associations show that the National Banking Associations are much more intimately connected in their functions and operations with the National Government than was the Bank of the United States. They are, therefore, entitled to all the protection and all the immunities to which that Bank was entitled.

The relations of that Bank to the Government, and its right to protection from State interference and control, were fully considered in the case of McCullough against the State of Maryland, decided in 1819, and again in the case of Osborne against the Bank of the United States, decided in 1824. That Congress may constitutionally organize or constitute agencies for carrying into effect the national powers granted by the Constitution; that these agencies may be organized by the voluntary association of individuals, sanctioned by Congress; that Congress may give to such agencies, so organized, corporate unity, permanence and efficiency, and that such agencies, in their being, capital, franchises and operations, are not subjected to the taxing power of the States, have ever been regarded, since those decisions, as settled doctrines of this Court.

Those decisions were the judgments of great men and great Judges. They were pronounced by the most illustrious of their number, and are distinguished by his peculiar clearness and cogency of reasoning. For nearly half a century the principles vindicated by them them have borne the keen scrutiny of an enlightened profession, and the sharp criticism of able statesmen, and they remain unshaken. All the Judges who concurred in them have descended, long since, into honored graves; but their judgments endure, and, gathering vigor from time and general consent, have acquired almost the force of constitutional sanctions.

We assume, then, that the National Banking Associations, as such, and in their powers, functions and operations, are not subject to taxation by the States, on the ground that State laws imposing such taxation are repugnant to the law of Congress by which they are established and sanctioned.

The same principle of exemption was applied in 1829, by a judgment of this Court, in the case of Weston *vs.* The City of Charleston, (2 Peters, 449,) to the bonds and other securities of the United States in the hands of individuals. The opinion was delivered by the same great Judge who pronounced the former judgments, and the doctrine was summed up thus: "The tax on Government stock is thought by this Court to be a tax on the contract a tax on the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and consequently to be repugnant to the Constitution;" and this doctrine has ever since been maintained as settled law. More recently, the same principle has been applied generally to the taxation of the capital of associations and corporations so far as invested in National securities. This was first done in the case of the Bank of Commerce against New York (2 Black, 628.) The Legislature of New York imposed taxes on banking capital as upon other real and personal property of individuals, according to valuation. This Court held that the bonds and other securities of the United States included in such valuation are not liable to be taxed by state authority. The Legislature of New York subsequently provided for the taxation of the capital of banks, by an arbitrary valuation, that is to say, by requiring the valuation for taxation to be equal to the sum of the capital paid in and secured to be paid in, without reference to its actual value at the time of valuation; and it was then insisted, in behalf of the State Commissioners of Taxes, that this was a tax on the franchise, and not on the property, and that no inquiry could be made, therefore, as to the component elements of the capital, with a view to ascertain whether any of them were exempt from taxation. But this Court held that the tax was really on the property of the Bank, and could not be constitutionally assessed upon that part of it which consisted of National bonds and securities. (2 Wall.) And it may now be regarded as settled law that the National securities forming part of the property of individual citizens or associations, or of the capital of Banks or Banking Associations, is not subject to taxation by or under State authority.

But it was urged in argument, that though the capital of a bank, so far as it consists of National securities, is exempt from State taxation, the shares of that capital may be taxed without reference to the legislation of Congress, and without regard to the National securities which they represent. If this were admitted, it would follow that the Legislature of New-York by merely shifting its taxation from the capital to the shares, might have avoided the whole effect of the exemptions sanctioned by the decisions just cited. The same tax on the same identical property, without any exemption of National securities, might have been assessed and collected by adopting the simple expedient of assessment on the shares of capital, instead of the aggregate of the capital—on the parts instead of the whole. The whole tax, too, might have been collected from the very same officers who were authorized by those decisions to refuse payment of so much it as was derived from National securities, by adopting the equally simple expedient of requiring those officers to deduct the tax on the shares from accruing dividends, and pay it over to the State Collector.

We do not understand the majority of the Court as asserting that shares of capital invested in National securities could be taxed without authority from Congress. We cannot yield our assent to any such proposition. To do so would, in our judgment, deprive the decisions just cited of all practical value and effect, and make the exemption from State taxation of National securities, held by banks as investments of capital, wholly unreal and illusory. We will consider the question, therefore, as one of construction. The majority of the Court held that the Act of Congress, rightly construed, subjects the shares of National Associations to taxation by the States, without regard to investment of a part or the whole of their capital in National securities, and that the act thus construed is warranted by the Constitution. We dissent.

It may well be questioned, in our judgment, whether Congress has power under the Constitution to authorize State taxation of National securities, either directly or indirectly.

The taxation of National securities is taxation upon the contracts of the United States, and may be so regarded, not unreasonably, as impairing their obligations, unless provision is made for such taxation in the laws authorizing the loans for which they are issued. It is not alleged that any such provision is contained in the act under which the Government issued the bonds held by the National Banking Associations. On the contrary, these acts contain express stipulations with the National creditors that the bonds issued under them shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. This is in effect a stipulation on the part of Congress that the takers of the Government loan shall have the right to use the bonds issued to them for any lawful purpose, free from State or municipal taxation.

Can Congress, notwithstanding this stipulation, authorize States to tax these bonds indirectly by taxing the capital or the shares of the capital invested in them? There is sufficient reason, we think, for a negative answer to make it our duty not to presume without the clearest evidence that Congress has actually authorized such taxation. And were the power to authorize such taxation clear, a superior question would remain—the question of good faith, of public virtues, of national honor. We come, then, to the construction of the act.

In enacting the National Banking Law, Congress must have had in view the general principles already established by the decisions of this Court (2 Pet., 449); that States cannot tax the agencies of the National Government; (2 Black, 628;) that States cannot tax the national securities in the hands of citizens; (2 Wall;) that States cannot tax the national securities in which may be invested the whole or a part of the capital of any association or corporation. They also had in view, doubtless, the exception to exemption suggested by Chief-Justice Marshall, in McCullough *vs.* Maryland, when he said that the opinion of the Court did "not extend to a tax paid by the real property of the Bank, in common with the real property within the State, nor to a tax imposed on the interest which the citizens of Maryland might hold in the institution in common with the property of the same description throughout the State."

With these principles and this exception in view, Congress, in order that nothing might be left to inference, expressly authorized State taxation of the real estate held by the National Banking Associations, and of the interest of private citizens in them. This was done by three provisions of the 41st section, which prescribed measure and rule of national taxation. These provisos are as follows:

1. Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of said Associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority, at the place where such Bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State. (2 Black, 628.) Provided further, that the tax so imposed, under the laws of any State, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under authority of the State where such association is located. (2 Wall.) Provided, also, that nothing in this act shall exempt the real estate of associations from either State, county or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real estate is taxed.

We do not doubt the power of Congress to enact these provisions. The only ground upon which exemption from State taxes of the capital, franchises, operations or property of corporations or associations has been adjudged by this Court, is that of the repugnance of such taxation to the acts of Congress organizing such corporations or associations, and making them the agencies or instruments of the National Government. The doctrine is, that Congress may create corporations or authorize associations, as means, instruments, or agents for the execution of National powers, and that such corporations or associations, being such means, instruments or agents, are exempted from State taxation. But such corporations or associations must be organized in such manner, under such limitations, and with such liabilities as Congress may see fit to prescribe. If in the judgment of Congress, therefore, the purposes of their organization will be better, or more safely fulfilled if subjected, in some respects, to State taxation, the acts authorizing their establishment may be so framed as to allow such taxation, excepting, probably, National securities, as already suggested.

We proceed to consider the effect of these provisos, pausing only to observe that there is nothing in the suggestion of Chief Justice Marshall, in conformity with which they were probably framed, which warrants any inference that it ever entered into his mind that the national stock or bonds could be taxed indirectly, by taxing the interest of citizens in the Bank of the United States. The question of State taxes upon National securities was not at all considered in that case. If it had been, we cannot doubt that the clear intelligence, under the inspection of which all propositions seemed to resolve themselves into their elements, would have detected taxation of bonds under the disguise of taxation of the capital or shares of capital in which they were invested, and would have pronounced against the indirect as decisively as it did afterward, in Weston *vs.* Charleston against direct taxation. What, then, was the intent of Congress? We think it not very difficult to collect it from the provisos.

In most of the States, if not in all, the personal property of all individuals and corporations is enlisted, valued, and assessed by public officers under legislative authority. The first proviso simply requires that the shares of individuals in National Banking Associations shall be included in this valuation and assessment; and, inasmuch as personal property of different descriptions is often valued and assessed by different rules, it further requires that it shall not be so included at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of citizens. The second proviso merely introduces another standard, by comparison with which the taxation of these shares is to be regulated, and requires that the tax imposed on them shall not exceed the rate imposed by the State on the banks organized under its authority.

We think this the plain sense of these provisos. They adopt the exception proposed by Chief-Justice Marshall to the rule of exemption, in McCullough *vs.* Maryland. They subject the interests held by citizens in the National Banking Associations to a tax, in common with other property of the same description, and they give to the exception a practical application by determining what property is of the same description with the interest to be taxed in common with it.

Now, by taxation in common, we understand taxation by a common rule and in equal degrees. To tax the shares of citizens in these Associations by other rules, or in greater degrees than other like property, would as effectually retard, impede, burden and control the operation of the National Currency Act, as to tax the Associations themselves or their lawful operations, and would be clearly unwarranted by the Constitution.

What, then, is the rule, and what the degree in which taxes can be imposed by the States on moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens? So far as that capital consists of ordinary funds or securities, acquired or held under the laws of the States, the measure of taxation must necessarily be determined by the discretion of the Legislature. The responsibility of their members to the people, their own interests, in common with those of their constituents, their knowledge, their justice and their wisdom, must be relied on for security against injustice. But so far as that capital consists of bonds or other securities of the United States, it cannot be taxed at all by State authority in the hands of individual citizens. That portion is exempt by the Constitution, as interpreted by this Court in the cases already cited.

Here, then, we have the common rule and common degree of taxation applicable alike to shares in National Banking Associations and to moneyed capital in the hands of individuals. That proportion of each which is liable to taxation must be taxed alike; that proportion of each which is exempt under the Constitution must not be taxed at all by State authority. Taxation of the former by no greater rate than the latter means equal taxation for both. Any construction of the proviso which denies the same exemptions to the proportion of the shares invested in national securities, which it concedes to the like proportion of other moneyed capital invested in like manner, seems to us manifestly at variance with the declared intention of Congress.

But it is insisted that the shares of capital may be taxed by another rule than that which governs the taxation of other moneyed capital, because of something peculiar in the nature of shares. It is said that the association owns the capital, and that the shareholders have no control over this property, except through the choice of officers, directors or agents, and no right to the property except the right to receive a due proportion of the earnings of the association while it exists, and a similar proportion of the property after its dissolution. It is true that the shareholder has no right to the possession of any portion of the corporate property while the corporation exists, and its affairs are honestly managed. He has committed his interest for a time to the possession and control of the corporation of which he is a member, and he has only a member's voice in the management of it. So a man who has leased a farm has no right to possession or control during the lease, but who denies his property in the farm? And if a dozen owners join in the lease, has not each one an interest in the property to the extent of one-twelfth?

So, if for a time the property of the shareholder is placed beyond his direct control, and converted into the property of the association, how can the circumstance affect the intrinsic value of his shares as shares of the whole corporate property? How can a man's shares of any property be the subject of valuation at all if not with reference to the amount and productiveness of the property of which they are a part? What value can they have except that given them by that amount and that productiveness? A certificate of title to a share is not a share. It is evidence of the shareholder's interest. His interest may be transferred by the transfer of the certificate, but it is not the certificate that is valued when the worth of the share is estimated, either by the speculator in the market, or by the tax assessor. It is the property which it represents that is valued by the speculator, often with reference to the speculation only; but by the public officer always, if he does his duty, by the real worth of the property, all things considered.

It is said, also, that the taxation of the shares by the States was intended as part of the price of the privileges granted to the associations by Congress, and especially for the new use allowed to be made of the bonds by depositing them as security for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the associations by the Government.

But while we see privileges granted in the act to these associations, in order that they may fulfill the public purposes of their organization, and while we see that these privileges may enhance the value of the capital invested, and consequently the value of the shares, we see no new use allowed to be made of the bonds. It has been common in many States, of late years, to require banks of circulation to secure prompt redemption by securities deposited with the State officers, and among such securities preference is usually given to bonds of the United States. But this is for the benefit and security of the note-holders, not of the banks. The requirement restricts rather than increases the amount of their circulation.

These privileges, moreover, and the new use, if there be one, are granted directly to the associations, and only indirectly to the shareholders; and if the right to tax is to be inferred from consent manifested by organizations under the act, the tax should be imposed upon the capital of associations rather than upon the shares. And we may remark, also, that the imagined new use is restricted to the limited amount of bonds required as security for circulation, while the greater part of the bonds held by the associations are not so pledged at all, and no such reason as new use or special privileges can be alleged for denying exemption to them.

It is worthy of notice that the banks of New-York whose claim to the exemption of the bonds held by them from State taxation, was held valid by the two decisions we have cited, were organized upon the same principles, with National Banking Associations which now claim a similar exemption. The same privileges, substantially, were conferred on those institutions by the laws of New-York, as are conferred upon these by the act of Congress. The former were allowed to issue an amount of currency proportioned to the bonds deposited by them with the bank Superintendent, just as the latter are allowed to issue an amount proportioned to the bonds deposited by them with the Treasurer of the United States. If the tax is the price of privileges in the case of the latter, so it must have been in the case of the former. If it is a duty on the new use of the bonds by National Banking Associations, it was a duty on the same new use by the New-York banks. If consent of the former to taxation could be inferred from organization, so could the consent of the latter. And yet it was held, in the New-York bank cases, that the tax could not reach the bonds which made a part of capital, while it is now held that it may be imposed on the shares of the capital invested partly or wholly in these bonds. Surely no argument drawn from new use or price of privilege can be valid for the latter tax which was not valid for the former.

The truth is, we think, that Congress, when providing for State taxation of shares, had no reference whatever to any new use of bonds, or any price of privilege. The National Legislature was engaged in providing a uniform currency for the whole country, and for its circulation and redemption. For this and other great national purposes the organization of the National Banking Associations was authorized, and it was expected that these Associations would take the place of the State Banks, from taxes on which the States derived considerable revenues. It was to remove the objections to the new system, founded on the loss of this revenue through the conversion of State Banks into National Associations, that Congress authorized the taxation of shares by the States. This taxation should be allowed to the extent of the concession of Congress. That concession limits it to the same taxation as the States impose on the moneyed capital in the hands of individuals, in whose hands the proportion invested in national bonds is exempt. There is no reason for extending taxation on shares beyond that extent.

But it is urged that other provisions in the act of Congress require that construction of the proviso which allows taxation on shares without deduction of investments in national securities. We think otherwise.

One of these provisions is that which requires the capital to be divided into shares of $100 each. This provision only shows that, at the outset, each share of paid-up capital represented a property interest in the association, bearing the same proportion to the whole that $100 bore to the entire capital.

The only other provision much relied on as favoring the construction of the majority is the clause of the fortieth section which requires the officers of the various associations to keep correct lists of the names and residences, subject to the inspection of shareholders and creditors, and of the officers authorized to assess taxes under State authority. But it is not obvious that this list would be as useful to the State officers in valuing the shares with exemption of bonds as in valuing them without exemption. It is said that exemption would embarrass valuation. How? All the Assessors would have to do would be to ascertain the value of the whole property of the association and deduct the amount of bonds. The remainder divided by the number of shares would give the value of each share to be taxed, and the Assessor must value the whole property and divide it by the number of shares, in order to make a true valuation of shares. If he does not do this, he must assess the shares at an arbitrary or speculative valuation. This is not what is required. The law demands true valuation; and true valuation, with deduction of bonds, places the shareholder on exact equality with the holder of other moneyed capital, which the law also demands. No other mode of valuation secures that equality.

There is another provision of the act which appears to us conclusive of the correctness of our view. It is that clause of the forty-first section which provides for taxation by the United States. It imposes a tax of one per centum annually on circulation; one-half of one per centum on deposits, and then one-half of one per centum on the capital beyond the amount invested in United States bonds. Is it possible that Congress observed so scrupulously the obligations of good faith as to refuse to tax capital invested in bonds for national purposes, and this in the midst of war, and was yet so negligent of those obligations as to allow the same capital invested in bonds, to be taxed in shares for State purposes? Can it be supposed that Congress, having undoubted power to tax national securities, refrained from exercising it because its exercise would be inconsistent with good faith, and yet intended, by ambiguous phrases, and in the exercise of questionable constitutional authority, to authorize such taxation by the States, who, without such authority, could not impose it at all? Suppose that by this clause Congress had imposed double the amount of tax actually assessed, and had provided for the payment of half of it to the States? That would have provided an indemnity to the States for the loss of taxes on the State banks, and would have subjected the National bonds to no tax. Is it reasonable to believe that Congress intended to adopt another mode of indemnity, which, by indirection, would subject those bonds to heavy taxation, and that by the States?

To us these questions seem to answer themselves. We are entirely satisfied that the construction of the proviso and the rule for valuation of shares, which we have endeavored to vindicate, is the true one, and the only one consistent with sound principle and perfect faith. We dissent on this point from the majority of the Court with reluctance; but we are constrained to dissent. We concur with the majority of the Court as to the effect of the second proviso.

The laws of New-York brought under review in the case before us, provide for the taxation and for the taxation of the capital of State banks, of the shares of the National Banking Associations, but not of the shares; while the second proviso of the act of Congress requires that the tax on the shares of the former shall not exceed the tax on the shares of the latter. It is clear that this taxation by the State is not in accordance with the authority given by Congress. The variance might not be a matter of much practical importance, if we agreed in the opinion that taxation on capital and shares must be by the same rule; but the application of the rule of exemption, heretofore sanctioned, to the capital of the State banks, while the rule denying exemption, which is now announced, is offered to the national associations, would work great and manifest injustice. We think, moreover, that the second proviso is a substantive part of the act which cannot be disregarded, and that it withholds from States whose policy does not allow the organization of banks and provide for the taxation of shares, the authority to tax the shares of the National Banking Associations.

It is hardly necessary to add that we agree that the judgments of the Court of Appeals in the three cases before us must be reversed. But we think they should be reversed on the ground that the taxation of New-York is repugnant to the first proviso as well as to the second.

Mr. Justice Wayne and Mr. Justice Swayne concur with me in this opinion.

Almost a Disastrous Explosion.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

James Adams, a steamboat engineer, was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, on the complaint of George Olney, agent of the company owning the steamboat *James Guy*, who charged that on the morning of the 17th, at 8 o'clock, he went on board the boat referred to, and discovered that the boilers were almost red hot; that the engineer was lying in a state of gross intoxication, and that the boiler, for want of water, was ready to explode. He at once ordered the fires to be drawn, when a further discovery was made that one of the lower flues had already collapsed; that the furnace was very much burned, and that if the fires had been continued a few minutes longer a very dangerous explosion must inevitably have taken place. Mr. Olney thereupon ordered the defendant to go ashore, the boat being then at her wharf, and subsequently obtained his arrest on the charge of violating an act to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," the 12th section of which provides, "That if at any time there be a deficiency of water in a boiler, by suffering it to fall below three inches above the flue, as prescribed in this act, unless the same happens through inevitable accident, the master, if it be by his order, assent or connivance, and also the engineer, or other person whose duty is to keep up the supply, shall be guilty of an offence, for which they shall severally be fined one hundred dollars each; and if an explosion or collapse happens in consequence of such deficiency, they, or any of them, may be further punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than six or more than eighteen months." The act was passed August 30, 1862.

The case was adjourned till Thursday for the purpose of having other witnesses present.

In the Court of Appeals, Albany, June 23, 1866.

Present—Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, Chief Judge, presiding, Judges WRIGHT, PORTER, HUNT, LEONARD and PECKHAM.

No. 18½.—Chamberlain *vs.* Choles. On motion of Hon. J. H. Reynolds, ordered over term; Hon. A. J. Parker, opposed.

Decisions handed down.

Court adjourned *sine die*.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 23, 1866.

Judgments affirmed with costs—The People, &c., respondents, *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company, appellants. Wm. F. Bascom et al., appellants, *vs.* Caroline B. Nichols et al., respondents. Henry Van Guysling and another, appellants, *vs.* James Van Buren et al., respondents. George F. Cookingham, respondent, *vs.* Hannah Lasher, administratrix, &c., appellant. Elizabeth Mackay, administratrix, respondent, *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company, appellant. James McGregor, executor, &c., respondents, *vs.* Duncan McGregor et al., appellants. Moses G. L'Amoreaux, respondent, *vs.* Michael O'Rourke and another, appellant. Abram G. Thompson administrator, respondent, *vs.* John Bennett, appellant. Ezra Spaulding and another, appellants, *vs.* David Hallenbeck and another, respondents. John Chadwick, collector, &c., respondent, *vs.* Moses C. Crapsey, appellant. Everett W. Loveridge, appellant, *vs.* Robert Oyer, respondent. James D. Foster, Superintendent, &c., appellant, *vs.* George Cronkhite et al., Superintendent, &c., respondents. John Wilmot et al., appellants, *vs.* Thomas Richardson et al., respondents. Peter Boehm et al., respondents, *vs.* The Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, appellants. DeWit C. Thomas, late Sheriff, &c., respondent, *vs.* Chester Hubbell et al., appellants. Eliakim Reed, respondent, *vs.* Bushrod W. Farr, appellant. Maria A. Wolfe, respondent, *vs.* Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, appellant. Charles Willis, respondent, *vs.* The Long Island Railroad Company, appellant. Stephen Duffy, respondent, *vs.* Fleming Duncan, et al., appellants. Wm. Hoge, et al., respondents, *vs.* Killian V. R. Lansing, appellant, (two causes.) Micah White, respondent, *vs.* Alex. Calder, appellant. Jesse C. Easton, respondent, *vs.* Charles S. Clark, appellant. The Belmont Branch of the State Bank of Ohio at Bridgeport, appellant, *vs.* Wm. Hoge et al., respondents; Wm. Williams, respondent, *vs.* Wm. O. Brown, appellant.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event—Daniel H. Fitzhugh et al., appellants, *vs.* Wm. H. Sackett, impleaded, &c., respondent. Henry Millard, respondent, *vs.* Edward Brown, appellant. Martha Ernst, executrix, &c., appellant, *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad, respondent. John Bissiegel, appellant, *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad, Co., respondent. George H. Renand et al., appellants, *vs.* Michael O'Brien et al., respondents. Thos. J. Van Sant, appellant, *vs.* James H. Fullis and wife, respondents. Edward V. Haughwout et al., respondents, *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York, appellants.

Order for new trial reversed, and judgment on report of referee affirmed, with costs—George F. Freer et al., executors, &c., appellants, *vs.* Abram Stotenbur, respondent.

Judgment affirmed, with costs, and ten per cent. damages—Henry Johnson respondent, *vs.* Henry H. Hathorn, executioner, &c., appellant.

Judgment reversed as to appellant, and judgment declaring the priority of the title of Richard O'Connell over the mortgage of the plaintiff, with costs—Mayor Stern, respondent, *vs.* Mary Matilda O'Connell, administratrix, &c., appellant.

Order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for defendants, with costs—Alexander Annett, administrator, &c., appellant, *vs.* Charles M. Terry, impd., respondent.

Judgment affirmed, with costs and motion to dismiss appeal from two orders granted, with costs—Albert Cotes et al., executors, &c., respondents, *vs.* Andrew R. Smith et al., appellants.

Judgment of Supreme Court and County Court reversed, and judgment of the Justice affirmed, with costs—Albert J. Rockwell and others, executors, &c., appellants, *vs.* Wm. B. Nearing, respondent.

Orders reversed and proceedings dismissed, with costs—Harriet M. Locke, administratrix, &c., respondent, *vs.* Truman G. Mabbett et al., appellants.

Order granting new trial reversed and judgment on verdict affirmed with costs—Sylvanus Merritt, appellant, *vs.* Isaac Carpenter et al., respondents. Frederick N. Laurence et al., assignees, &c., appellants, *vs.* The Bank of the Republic, respondent.

Judgment reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs—Arthur Constant Du Bois, Baron De Courval, and Mary, his wife, respondents, *vs.* Mary Rebecca Ray, respondent, and Robert Ray et al., appellants.

Judgment of Supreme Court reversed and judgment of County Court affirmed, with costs—The Board of Commissioners of Excise of Delaware County, respondents, *vs.* Daniel W. Sackrider, appellant.

Orders in each case granting new trials affirmed, and judgment absolute therein for plaintiffs, and the Supreme Court is directed to ascertain the plaintiffs' damages, and render judgment therefor, with costs—Amos Robbins and another, respondents, *vs.* Stephen D. Dillaye et al., appellants, (two cases.)

Judgment reversed, and judgment on verdict affirmed, with costs—The Fire Department of the City of New-York, appellants, *vs.* Daniel Buhler, respondent.

Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant, with costs—William Peel, respondent, *vs.* The Board of Metropolitan Police et al., appellants.

Order appealed from affirmed, with costs—William S. Rogers and wife, respondents, *vs.* John McLean et al., appellants.

P. H. JONES, Clerk.

The Law of Partnership—An Interesting Trial Between Tabacconists.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Justice Grover and a Jury.

Wm. H. Goodwin vs. Marquis D. L. Sharkey.—In this case the jury came into Court yesterday morning with a sealed verdict, after having been out a portion of one day and the whole of one night in their deliberations. The trial occupied four days of last week. All the points of public interest have been published in our columns. The following are the issues which were submitted for the jury to pass upon, and also the answers given in their verdict:

1. Did the plaintiff and the defendant in the latter part of the year 1861, and when, enter into an agreement by which the plaintiff was to be interested in the business of the defendant to the extent of one-half the profits thereof? The Jury answer, he did, on the 29th October, 1861.

2. How long, if at all, was the business of the defendant conducted and carried on in pursuance of said agreement, namely, from what time to what time? The Jury answer—Three years, from the 29th of October, 1861, until on or about the 1st of November, 1864.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 25.

By Justice McCunn.

Samuel Nowlan *vs.* Wallace P. Groom, &c.; judgments for the defendants granted without costs; papers in the Clerk's Office. John Rierdon *vs.* Mary Rierdon; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; papers in the Clerk's Office. Henry G. Harrison *vs.* John Osbrey; judgment for plaintiff; papers in Clerk's Office. George W. Place *vs.* Charles Glass; judgment for plaintiff and reference ordered. Isabella Ligiere *vs.* Johanna Hynes; judgment for the plaintiff. Timothy Noone *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz et al.; injunction granted. Wm. Cromwell *vs.* John Mack; motion granted. Henry A. Bellows *vs.* Levi Folsom; motion granted. John Mack *vs.* Wm. H. Martin; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 25.

By Judge Cardozo.

Bronk Van Loan *vs.* Adrian C. Brooks, &c.; see opinion with Clerk. The same entry on the bulletin in the cases of Swartz *vs.* Richmond; Isabella Horner *vs.* Isaac Horner; Aaron Jacobs et al. *vs.* E. Barrett; Wessel *vs.* Scammel; Moneypenny *vs.* Moneypenny; John B. Trott et al. *vs.* G. W. Goddard; Weeks W. Culver *vs.* John Mahoney and the Third-avenue Railroad Company; Oppier *vs.* Moses, and Ormsbee *vs.* Pine.

Doyle *vs.* Kingsley; motion granted on payment of $7 costs. Dram *vs.* Posner; reference ordered. Joseph Mason *vs.* Eliza Altenheimer; motion granted; defendant may have ten days to pay. Williams *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; motion to continue the injunction granted. Sobersky *vs.* Schuchman; motion denied; costs to abide the event. Johnston *vs.* Kuhlman; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 25.

By Justice Ingraham.

Lewis M. Michels et al. *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; motion granted on payment [illegible] Circuit and motion, &c.

By Justice Barnard.

John A. Riston *vs.* Rachel Heilbrun et al.; Samuel S. Doughty et al. *vs.* Gertrude R. Ward et al.; judgments ordered.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice INGRAHAM. Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 48, 49, 51, 25, 60, 69, 83, 89, 96, 13, 117, 118, 119, 122, 123, 126. The call commences at No. 127.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.* Adjourned without day. *Part II.* Held by Justice GROVER, at No. 71 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 170, 1396, 866, 1288, 1202, 852, 818, 314, 968, 1238, 1326, 1476, 1234, 1232, 870, 598, 670, 824, 606, 338.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Friday next at 11 A. M., at which time decisions will be rendered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 25, 1866.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '67	128	12	Penn. Coal	147½
35,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s C'62	103¼	50	do	147
20,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s C.'65	102⅞	300	Amer. Coal Co	60¼
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	96⅞	200	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	105
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	99¼	100	Spring M. Coal	38
4,000	do	99¼	100	Mariposa Pr	23
10,000	N. Car. 6s	84⅛	200	do	22½
5,000	do	84	100	P., F. W. & C	98
4,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	81¼	100	do	98¼
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer	27	400	Boston Water P	41½
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	100	do	41½
3,000	Erie 3d M	97	100	do 2d call	41¼
2,000	Erie 4th M	96	20	New-York Cen	98¾
2,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs	98	300	Erie R	58
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M	92	100	do s10	57¾
1,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	98	200	do	58
4,000	do	96	400	do	57⅝
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	79	200	do 2d call	58
2,000	P.,F.W.& C.3d	98	20	Erie R.Pf	72½
10,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs	80	25	do	72
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	110	200	Reading R	108⅜
20	do	107	200	do	108⅜
5	St. Nicholas Bank	112	200	Cleve. & Pitts	82½
10	Am. Ex. Bank	112	200	do	82½
50	Bk. of Commerce	114	300	Chic. & N. W. P	58¾
20	Ocean Bank	100	100	Chic.& R. Is	94
100	Canton Co	55	100	do	93¾
200	do	54	100	do	93½
200	At. Mail St. C	124	500	Mar. & C. 1st P	40½
520	West. U.Tel	51	1500	do	40
200	do	51⅛	200	do	40¼
200	do	51¼	100	do b45	40
200	do	51½	24	H. & St. J. Pr	50
200	do 2d call	51⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. R	57⅛

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

20,000	N. Car. 6s s30	84	200	Ill. Cen. R	120
10,000	do	84½	400	Cleve. & Pitts	82½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	99½	100	Chi. & N. W. P	58¾
100	West. U. Tel	51⅜	100	Chic. & R. I	93½
100	do s10	51½	100	do b10	94
200	do	52¼	300	P., Ft. W. & C	98
200	Canton Co	54½	200	do	97½
100	Cum. Coal. P	45	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	71½
200	Reading R	108⅜			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$18,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103¼	100	West. U. Tel	53
8,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	96½	100	do	53¼
20,000	do	96⅜	500	do	53⅛
15,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser	102⅜	200	do	53⅜
			100	do s10	53½
19,000	do	102⅜	200	do	53⅜
1,000	N. Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan	102½	300	do 2d call	53⅞
			100	do	54
10,000	N. Car. 6s	84½	100	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	106
30,000	O. & M. Cer	27	200	Reading R	108⅜
50	Fourth N. Bk	103⅞	200	Mich. Cen. R s30	104½
100	Canton Co	54	200	Clev. & Pitts	82⅝
200	Bos. W. P. x-d. b10	36	200	Chi. & R. I	94
100	Mariposa Pr	24	100	P., F.W. & C	98
100	New-York Cen. s60	[illegible]	100	do	98
100	do s4	98⅞	300	do	98½
500	Erie R	58⅜			
100	do	58⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Erie R s3	59¼	200	Clev. & Tol	106½
100	Ill. Cen. R	120⅜	200	do b3	106⅜
1500	Clev. & Pitts	84⅛	100	Chi. & N. W	29⅞
500	do	84⅜	100	do	30
200	do b10	84½	100	Chi. & N. W. P s3	58⅛
400	do s3	84½	100	do b15	58¾
200	do s10	84⅜	200	Chic. & R. I	94⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	O. & M. Cer	27	100	Erie Railroad s3	58⅛
5,000	do s3	27	200	Cleve. & Pitts s3	82⅝
100	Smith & P. Gold b3	9⅞	200	do	82½
100	West. U. Tel. x-d	51¼	400	do	82⅝
100	Hudson R. R	111½	100	do c	82⅜
100	do s4	111¼	200	do b10	82½
400	Reading R	108⅜	200	Chi. & R. I b30	93⅜
400	do	108¼	100	do	93¾
200	do b5	108⅜	100	do s3	93⅝
100	Catawissa R b30	77⅛	200	Chic. & N.W.P s3	58⅝
100	Mich. S. & N. I b3	78⅝	100	do b30	58⅝
100	do s10	78½	100	P. F. W. & C	97¾
100	do b10	78⅝	100	do c	97⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	Canton Co	53⅞	200	Erie R s3	59⅛
100	do b10	53⅞	1800	do	59⅛
500	do s3	53¾	400	do	59
500	Cum. Coal	45⅞	200	do b10	59⅛
100	do s10	45⅜	200	Mich. S. & N. I	78⅜
500	Spruce Hill C b3	4⅝	100	do s3	78⅜
500	West. U. Tel x-d	53⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol	106⅛
500	do	53⅛	100	do s3	106⅜
100	do b3	53¼	200	Clev. & Pitts b3	83⅜
200	do	53¼	500	do	83⅜
100	do b10	53¼	200	do	83⅛
100	do s3	53¼	200	Chi. & N.W.P s30	59⅛
100	do	53⅞	100	do s3	58⅜
100	do	53⅞	100	do b60	59
100	Mar. Min. Co	11	500	P., Ft. W. & Chi	98
200	Mar. Min. Pr	24⅛	100	do s3	98
100	do	22	100	do	98⅛
100	Chi. & N. W b10	28⅞	100	do b10	98¾
100	do s3	29⅛			

MONDAY, June 25—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 23, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,135,261
Decrease in Specie	2,713,209
Decrease in Deposits	446,388
Increase in Legal Tender	1,661,214
Increase in Circulation	697,518

	June 24, 1865.	June 23, 1866.	June 16, 1866.
Local Capital	$32,714,647	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	44,185,000	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H.	$76,899,647	$82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	213,590,230	248,436,808	247,301,547
Specie	15,906,814	8,504,096	11,217,305
Deposits	187,508,936	201,969,288	202,415,676
Legal-Tender	58,560,589	80,840,518	79,179,304
In Sub-Tres'y	47,821,833	-97,689,849	94,261,688

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$646,848	Mercantile	$373,457
Mer. Exchange	451,940	Republic	556,450
Commerce	3,776,140	St. Nicholas	745,616
Ocean	797,343	Marine	221,950
Market	504,800	East River	225,000
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,662,755	Continental	476,147
Central	1,498,020	Importers'	512,964
Mechanics'	456,643	Ninth	920,337
New-York	884,390	First	448,531
M. Association	887,889	Am. Exchange	826,444
Metropolitan	834,733	Gallatin	498,816
Commonwealth	214,260	Citizens'	134,855
Leather	148,071	Union	425,250
N. America	295,488	Chatham	131,364
Irving	191,733	Shoe & Leather	898,690
Tradesmen's	561,075	Hanover	247,900
Phœnix	295,000	N. Y. Exchange	268,474
Third	797,626	Mechanics & T	105,000
Butchers & D	225,693	Atlantic	92,500
Seventh Ward	164,970	Pacific	118,916
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	75,250

Total 44 National Banks	$26,139,328
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	446,066
Total on Clearing-house report, June 23	$26,585,394
On previous report, June 16	25,887,876
Increase in circulation	$697,518

The Bank return shows a decrease of $2,713,209 in the Specie deposits, and an increase of $2,266,821, of which $1,661,214 is in Legal Tender Notes. The Loans and Discounts are slightly up, and the Circulation increases $697,518. The amount of Legal Tender now held by the Banks is *over eighty millions*. The average of Legal Tender and Specie to Circulation and Deposits is 40 ℘ cent., or 15 ℘ cent. above the lawful requirement of 25 ℘ cent. The statement continues to reflect an easy market for Money.

The Gold Room was firm to-day; sales at 152@153⅜@152⅞@153⅜ ℘ cent. The Foreign news had no important influence on the market. It was not deemed unfavorable, financially, but the speculators in the Gold Room moved upon the reduced Specie deposits in Bank, the probable effect of the New Tariff in hastening Customs duties on Foreign Goods in Bond, and to some extent on the firmer rates of Exchange for the *Scotia*, sailing on Wednesday. In regard to the last-named influence, we are only able to quote actual transactions in Bills on London as high as 108⅜@108½, although some of the leading Bankers are asking 109 ℘ cent.

The new Tariff Bill is reported, but nothing is yet known as to when its provisions are likely to take effect. A private telegram from Washington this forenoon intimates that the Bill will not get through both Houses of Congress in season to take effect before the *first of August*. This was the course of legislation in the Summer of 1862. The New Bill of that session was not perfected in time for the 1st July, and it was therefore made to go into operation the 1st August following. It is possible, however, that the action of Congress may be hastened on the present occasion, and we give the above telegram only as a rumor.

The Government Stocks were not very active to-day. The old 5-20's were 103⅛@103¼ ℘ cent. The 10.40s were ⅛@¼ cheaper than on Saturday and the 7.30s dull.

At the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation was generally dull through the forenoon, and prices partially lower than on Saturday, but with no decided readiness to make contracts at the reduced figures. The chief contest was on Erie shares, which reacted in the afternoon to 58⅞@59 ℘ cent. after touching 57⅞@58 ℘ cent. On the Miscellaneous list there was an advance of 3@4 ℘ cent. on Western Telegraph, from 50 to 54 ℘ cent. On the other hand there was a break down on Canton Land Company to 54⅛ ℘ cent.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Gold Room was firm, and the Railways rather active as compared with the dull feeling early in the day:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅝	96¼	Northwest	29⅛	29⅛
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103⅛	N. West Pref	58½	59⅛
U. S. 7.30s	102⅜	102⅜	Rock Island	94	94
N. Y. Central	98⅜	98⅛	Fort Wayne	98	98
Erie	58⅜	58⅞	Cumb'land Coal	45	45⅛
Hudson	112	111	Quicksilver	50	49⅞
Reading	108⅜	108⅜	Mariposa	11	11
Mich. Southern	78⅞	78⅜	Mariposa Pref	22	23
Illinois Central	120⅛	120⅛	Canton	56⅛	53⅞
Pittsburgh	83⅛	83⅞	Ohio Certificates	26⅝	27
Tennessee 6s	99⅛	99⅜	American Gold	151⅞	152⅞
Missouri 6s	81	81	Bills on London	108⅜	108⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Pacific	160
Manhattan	132	Chatham	125
Mechanics'	115	People's	119
Union	115	Market	115
America	139	Nassau	106
National	105	Corn Exchange	112
Seventh Ward	106½	Central National	105¼
Commerce	114	First National	207
Ocean	102	Ninth National	105½
American Exchange	112	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est	88	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Lack. & West'n Bds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Del. L. & W. 2d M	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	89
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90⅛	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	75
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	100⅛	N. J. Central 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M.	102½
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch. 2d	97
Mich.C.n.w.1st M.8s, '82	109	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch. 3d M	89
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	59½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	96	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Pac. R. 7's guar'd by Mo	75	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	103½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	79
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F	95½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	85		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,893,712 24, including for Customs, $353,000; Gold Notes, $460,000. Payments, $3,518,750 62. Balance, $97,014,811 51.

The following additional July dividends have been advertised: Panama Company, quarterly, 6 ℘ cent.; Grocers' Bank, half yearly, 5 ℘ cent.; Fifth National, half yearly, 5 ℘ cent.; Farmers and Citizens' National, Brooklyn, half yearly, 5 ℘ cent.; People's Bank, half yearly, 5 ℘ cent.; Market National, half yearly, 5 ℘ cent.; Bowery National, half yearly, 5 ℘ cent.; National Bank of Commerce, half yearly, 5 ℘ cent.; Citizens' National, half yearly, 5 ℘ cent.

The Third-avenue Savings Bank announces its usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of six ℘ cent. per annum on all sums up to $1,000, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 25, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 18 bbls. Ashes, 13,668 bbls. Flour, 644 bbls. and 327 bags. Corn Meal, 5,302 bushels Wheat, 2,050 bushels Corn, 650 bushels Oats, 46 bbls. Pork, 52 pkgs. Cut Meats, 43 pkgs. Lard, and 345 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet but firm at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $15 50@$16 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in very moderate request, including Java at 24½c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@20c., Laguayra at 17c.@19c., Rio 14½c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at uniform quotations. Middlings, 37c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,100 bales, against receipts of 180 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since June 1, 1866	33,559
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	368,247
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	798,045
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	458,085

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 26c.; Howard A, 20c.; Laconia B, 25½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Ballou & Son, 37c.; Greene Manufacturing Co., 22c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; American, 19½c.; Freeman, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 15c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Corsets—Thompson's Coutil l'Imperatrice, $30; Thompson's Coutil Parisienne, $14. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Collar Company's Byron and Garrote, No. 1 to No. 10; No. 20 enameled and silver and silver corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's patent enameled Garrote, $20, less 10 per cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 75; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50; Home made, No. 3, $5 50; No. 8, $3; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 2, figured ends, ½-inch, $5; ¾-inch, $5 50; 1 inch, $6. Brown Drills—Boott Mills, 26c.; Stark H, 20c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been quite dull to-day, at rather easier prices, chiefly for the inferior grades, holders of which seem eager to realize. Sales since our last, 6,800 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 20@$7 65: very poor to choice Extra State at $7 30@$9 90, chiefly at $7 50@$8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 60@$10 10 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 20	@$7 65
Extra State	7 30	@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 45	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 60	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15	@14 25
Extra Genesee	10 00	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75	@17 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 400 bbls. in lots, at $10 25@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour has been much depressed. Sales, 300 bbls. Extra at $8 60@$14 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including Superfine at $6 75@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 33 for Brandywine, delivered, ℘ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is very scarce and quite nominal in price. Corn is in less request at declining rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 88c.@91c. for unsound, and 91c.@94c., closing at 91c.@93c. for sound new mixed Western, ℘ bushel. New Oats are in less demand, at drooping prices. We quote new Western at 56c.@60c., the latter rate for choice Milwaukee ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Rye, Barley, or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand, at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℘ lb. We quote: 1864's Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's Prime American, 55c.@65c.; English, 50c.@65c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 65c.@70c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in request, including Porto Rico at 65c.@82½c.; Cuba at 50c.@62½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, at 85c.@86c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3@$9 25 ℘ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited request, at former rates, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2 05; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 58@$1 65 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is very quiet at 24½c.@25½c. for Crude, 40c.@41½c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@55c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork was freely offered and purchased, to-day, at a further reduction in prices. Other kinds were neglected. Sales since our last 7,200 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 62½ for new Mess, closing at $31 cash; $29 50@$30 for one year old Mess; $26 50 for new Prime, and $28 50 for Prime Mess. Cut Meats continue in request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@20c. for Hams; sales 285 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is quite heavy; sales since our last 560 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c. ℘ lb. Beef is in less demand at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams continue quite nominal. Butter has been in moderate demand, at 25c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@22c. ℘ lb.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb	39	@40
North River—fresh pails, ℘ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ℘ lb	35	@38
Western—tubs	25	@28
Western—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	22	@33
State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	38	@40
State—firkins, light color, ℘ lb	30	@35
New-York State—white butter, ℘ lb	22	@28
Western—white butter, ℘ lb	20	@22

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, ℘ lb	20	@22
Farm Dairies, ℘ lb	18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ℘ lb	8	@10
Factory Dairies—common, ℘ lb	16	@18
Farm Dairies—common, ℘ lb	8	@15
Ohio Dairies, ℘ lb	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℘ lb	6	@8

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at steady rates. Sales since our last 1,170 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 14c.@17½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 34,000 lbs. at 20c.@22½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 120,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 21,000 lbs. grease at 10c.@13c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Is inactive and nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 125,000 bushels Corn at 4d.@5d., chiefly at 4½d., by steamer, ℘ bushel: 40 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; and 200 tons Oil Cake at 15s. ℘ ton; and a brig, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Antwerp, 800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Cadiz, a bark, with a full cargo of Tobacco, on private terms.

FOR SALE

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

16,500 acres of well selected farming and mineral lands in the State of Wisconsin, will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for merchandise at market rates. For particulars apply to J. C. WESTERVELT, No. 125 Pearl-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, situate in the town of Branford, Connecticut, about 6 miles from New-Haven and 3½ hours from New-York. The farm contains about 96 acres of fine land, is well watered and stocked with fine fruit. The mansion house (which is in fine order) was built for the owner's occupancy and in the most substantial manner. There is also a large barn, carriage-house, farmers' house and cottage. The land is high, has a fine view of Long Island Sound and unsurpassed scenery on every side. Brandon is noted for its beautiful drives, fine roads and exceeding healthfulness of location. The furniture, most of which was made to order, farming utensils, stock, wagons, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars and permits to view the premises apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"DANSKAMMER" COUNTRY SEAT of the Messrs. Armstrong, near Newburgh, on the Hudson, 81 acres of land, more can be had adjoining if desired, is beautifully wooded and watered. The house is 106 feet front, built of granite, finished inside with blackwalnut, has the modern improvements, is very spacious and beautiful, and would now cost to erect at least $150,000. It is surrounded by superb lawns, planted with large forest trees. The place is bounded on the river by a beautiful sand beach, with private dock. The situation is very fine and accessible, and commands unsurpassed views of the river. The farm has all necessary outbuildings and two cottages. This is one of the finest places in this country, and perhaps combines more beauties and advantages than any other upon the Hudson. Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The executors of Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON offer for sale the south part of his farm, called Beechwood, on the east side of the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile below Scarborough Station, containing 29 acres, between the Highland turnpike and the river, having a front on the river of 927 feet, with a margin of woods on the bank; it has several splendid sites for building, and is unsurpassed as a healthy and beautiful location. It will be sold in one parcel, or in smaller portions, each having one or more beautiful building sites. For particulars inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, residence adjoining the church opposite said land.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, ON LONG Island Sound, a beautiful residence and 44 acres of land, situate on Fort Hill and fronting on Cold Spring Bay; fine water front; the house is 34x36; contains 13 rooms, also kitchen, cellar, large dairy, piazza on two sides, cupola; water in house and Westerfield range. Possession immediately. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 14 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a desirable piece of property, situated at the terminus of the Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad, at Athens, N. Y., consisting of a store and dwelling, 75x32, with all modern improvements, well adapted for hotel purposes. For further information apply to the subscriber at Athens. H. O. NICHOLS.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION—A FIRST-class four-story 25-foot brown-stone house on 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., built by present owner and occupant in the most substantial manner for his own use; every improvement; will be sold with or without the handsome furniture, on favorable terms. For further particulars and permits apply to FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, within 3 minutes' walk of depot, containing nine rooms, with basement, half acre of ground, barn, choice variety of fruit, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of BABCOCK & COX, No. 67 Beaver-st. Furniture can be had if desired, with immediate possession.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$10,000—THE HILLside country seat, Brandford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, seven miles from New-Haven; modern house, barn and outbuildings, all nearly new, with five acres of land, choice fruit and ornamental trees, &c. For particulars, apply to GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE house, with all the improvements; two acres of ground tastefully laid out, with shade and fruit trees; garden in a high state of cultivation; stable, coach-house, barn, &c.; 40 minutes from City. Possession immediately. Apply at HENDERSON'S Intelligence Office, No. 73 Nassau-st.

22D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A DESIRAble three-story high-stoop house 22x60x100, fine order, for sale low; possession; also, fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x55, near 34th-st. and 6th-av., $26,000; others furnished and unfurnished $10,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS ON Hudson-av., near South-st., Hudson City; West Hoboken horse cars pass on the rear avenue every 15 minutes; view unsurpassed; location healthy; fine variety of vines and trees in good bearing condition. Inquire of O. LIBBY, No. 139 Fulton-st., New-York.

AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—A fine country residence, contains about 15 acres of choice land, with a good variety of fruits; possession immediately. For particulars, inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 239 Washington-st., or of O. S. CLARK, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NORTHAMPTON—For sale or rent, a first-class residence; plenty of ground; beautiful and extensive view; house now being erected and nearly ready for occupancy; rooms spacious and convenient for a private family. Inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Northampton, Mass.

$3,700—5,000—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two fine farms of 40 and 70 acres, 38 miles on Long Island; very desirable. See owner, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, at 2 P. M., Room No. 88. A. F. JAYNE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE about two miles below Hyde Park Village; comprising mansion house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply for further particulars to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PACKING-HOUSE in 1st-st., near the Bowery, with the three-story back dwelling-house, known as No. 15 1st-st., and stable on the alley-way. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

$7,000 WILL PURCHASE A RESIDENCE and farm, 75 acres; fruit in abundance; desirably situated, 20 miles from New-York, ½ mile from depot; terms easy. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG Island, a new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, with 2¼ acres of land. Inquire of DAVID J. TAFF, spar yard foot of 3d-st., East River.

70 ACRES SHORE FARM ON LONG ISLAND Sound, 40 miles from New-York, fine house and outbuildings, orchards; 2 miles from steamboat. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

ONE OF THE FINEST BUILDING sites in Elizabeth City, N. J., forming 4 lots, will be sold for $1,200, if applied for immediately. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

LAND FOR A HOMESTEAD.—SOME beautiful sites for sale on Staten Island; also a farm of 23 acres, with good dwelling-house, barns, outhouse, &c. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF COTTAGES AND COTTAGE squares for sale, in the healthiest and most beautiful spot in New-Jersey; a number already sold. Apply to SMITH & MEADE, No. 354 8th-av.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES AT FISHKILL, Croton, Greenwich, Mount Vernon, Madison, Orange, Rahway, Bloomfield and Somerville, from $1,500 to $20,000. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—A LOVELY COTtage, with every desirable comfort, in the best situation in North Conway, will be rented low, if applied for immediately. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, at Jamaica, L. I., an elegantly furnished residence, beautifully situated on high ground; surrounding improvements and neighborhood first class; 20 acres in lawn handsomely laid out, and finely shaded with fruit, ornamental and forest trees of every description; the garden large, planted with vegetables of all varieties; containing also plenty of small fruit, berries, grapes, &c.; the house is new, frame, filled in with brick, two and a half stories, 48x80, with billiard rooms, &c.; the outbuildings are spacious and conveniently arranged; three fresh cows and a gentle family horse; possession any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT—For the season till Oct. 1, situated on the banks of the Hudson, in Luzerne, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; cars daily from Saratoga, within half a mile of house; fine mountain scenery, fishing, hunting, &c.; a charming lake within five minutes' walk; house is pleasantly situated, with shade and fruit trees, lawn and garden, an acre in extent; ample accommodation for a family of eight or ten persons. Terms $350, or the above will be sold for $3,500. Apply to ARTHUR B. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., or to WM. F. MOTT, Jr., Esq., No 13 Broad-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON OR LONGER, A superior residence at South Amboy, N. J.; fine water views, garden, 60 acres, in lawn, orchards, &c.; fruit, &c., abundance; artificial lake, natural spring supplies the house; fine grapery and hot-house. House has 18 rooms. A fine opportunity for a gentleman to obtain a pleasing residence. For price see E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., a first-class house, situated on high ground, within five minutes' walk of the depot, furnished complete, gas, bathroom, water-closets, &c.; grounds well stocked with fruit of all kinds; will be let for three or four months. Inquire of R. B. MELVAINE, Esq., No. 6 Maiden-lane; H. D. NOYES, M. D., No. 65 Madison-avenue; or J. R. NOYES, Morristown.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED WILLOW COTtage at South Nyack, with or without board in the large house adjoining; private stable; boating and bathing; fine lawn and flower and vegetable garden. Inquire of CHARLES O. PHELPS, No. 132 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, part of a large house in a desirable location, at South Norwalk, Conn., within three minutes' walk of the railroad depot or steamboat, eight rooms, partly furnished, good water and garden. Price, $125 a month. Inquire of J. J. VAIL, at Continental Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.

ASTORIA.—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, by the month, the residence of Dr. Stevens, on the terrace, five minutes' walk from the landing, six acres of ground, shade and fruit trees; the house of stone, and commodious. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or A. H. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, N. J., A superior residence, gothic stone villa, two and a half stories; ten bedrooms; — acres of land, barn, &c.; garden, hothouse, grapery, &c., in fine order; ready for immediate occupation. Apply to E. H. LUDOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, the Beverly House, at Garrison's, opposite Cozzens', and adjoining Gov. Fish's; good garden, fruit, &c. Or for sale, together or in parcels, the whole Beverly Farm, containing 225 acres. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY GENteel, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, situate at No. 250 West 13th-st.; rent, $1,000; will be let in floors to respectable parties; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, FURNISHED, NEAR THE Sound, Westchester County, one hour from City by cars or boat; fine shade, fruit and vegetables; stable and carriage-house. Apply to W. H. POWER, No. 3 Broadway.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, AT AUDUBON Park, on the Hudson River, a very desirable and first-class residence; all modern improvements, stable, &c. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, IN South Brooklyn, from July 1 till Oct. 1. A small adult family only will be treated with. The house is in a desirable neighborhood and in good order. Address J. H. KIRK, No. 51 Beaver-st.

GENTEEL FURNISHED COTTAGE, 6 rooms, on 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. near Central Park, to let for 4 months or longer, at $60 per month. Apply at the house, or J. SCOTT, No. 63 Duane-st.

TO LET—AN OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, WITH stable room for one or two horses, on the Bowery road, about two miles from Astoria. Inquire of P. H. TITUS, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS—A VERY desirable furnished cottage, pleasantly located at Yonkers. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Real Estate Brokers, Getty House, Yonkers.

TO LET AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—A NICE country house with nine rooms, and garden with fruit and shade trees. For terms, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

STEAM POWER—FIRST FLOOR AND A small loft on Canal-st., near Broadway, 1 to 20-horse. P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—FROM TEN to thirty acres, with fair improvements, between Peekskill and Yonkers, on or near the river, or between Norwalk and Rye, on New-Haven Road, or below Mount Kisco, on Harlem Road. Address, stating particulars and lowest cash price, Post-office Box No. 1,608.

HOUSE WANTED.—A FOUR-STORY FULL-sized house, in a respectable neighborhood. Price not to exceed $30,000, cash. Address C., Box No. 2,664 Post-office, stating location, &c.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A ROOM and bedroom in a private or nice tenement-house, or would take charge of the same on very fair terms; best City references given. Address S. D., Station A, Spring-st. Post-office, for three days.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE within 30 miles of New-York, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad. Rent must be moderate. Address F. C. H., Monday and Tuesday, Station D, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SAFETY THE FIRST LAW.—The attention of railway companies and the traveling public is called to the CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE, the simplest, cheapest and most effective safeguard ever applied, giving the engineer, conductor and brakeman the power to arrest the momentum of every train within its length. The use of this safeguard is rapidly increasing. It is now on the entire line to Chicago and St. Louis via Hudson River, Michigan Southern and Chicago and Alton railroads. Manufactured by WM. G. CREAMER & SON, No. 15 Platt-st., New-York.

RESOLUTION.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP SHERIDAN, AT SEA, June 24, 1866.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the steamship *Sheridan*, Cromwell line, on her passage from New-Orleans, La., to New-York, take pleasure in expressing, in this public manner, to Capt. J. H. Bolton and officers connected with said steamer, our earnest thanks for the kindness and marked attention to all the passengers during the trip, and for the gentlemanly and courteous manner in which every comfort has been extended to us during our voyage.

Mrs. Peter Mackie, Mrs. Henry Ayers, Mrs. Sophie M. Polhemus, Mrs. A. Franklin, Mrs. J. Bloomer, Mrs. Ida Beyer, Johannes Lihanful, Caroline Bartlett, Mrs. Annie Willis, Chas. Mohr, H. A. Withoff, J. Chamberlin, Henry Ayers, Captain Signal Corps U. S. A.; Peter Mackie, William D. Duke, J. P. Wilson, Willard Sayles, M. Franklin.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK: Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Buell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.

Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

"RECONSTRUCTION." "RECONSTRUCTION."

We have reconstructed our store, NOS. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, New-York, BY REMOVING THE METAL DEPARTMENT TO NO. 8, the store adjoining, and permitting our fine SILVER-PLATED WARE to occupy exclusively the former premises. Our patrons will find a larger and better assortment of fine PLATED WARE than ever before, at prices, wholesale or retail, which will well repay them for a trip from Broadway to the foot of John-st. LUCIUS HART & CO.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
AND IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS,
PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT,

An instantaneous and effectual deodorizer, disinfectant and antiseptic.

BAD SMELLS, NOXIOUS GASES, PUTREFACTION, INFECTION, CANNOT EXIST WHERE IT IS USED.

It will keep water-closets, outhouses, cesspools, drains, stables, cow-houses and poultry yards perfectly healthy and free from smell.

Agency, No. 4 Dey-st., New-York.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says: "I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation." Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York. EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

CAUTION.—A PERSON, UNKNOWN TO ME, IS ordering goods in my name from various persons in this City. The public are cautioned against this impostor. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE CONSCRIPT, LA PRIMA DONNA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, COOL AS A CUCUMBER and WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN. Characters by Messrs. George Fawcet Rowe, Mrs. John Wood, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, LA PIED DU MOUTON; OR, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, cast including Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mrs. Alecia Thorne, Messrs. Fred. Woodhull, George Roundy, L. R. Benneux, J. W. Pemberton.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, AURORA FLOYD and ALADDIN. Characters by G. L. Fox and full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, CHARLOTTE TEMPLE; OR, THE FIRST FALSE STEP. Carolina Twins, Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 10,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Messrs. Frank Dwight Denny, J. Davis, Geo. Ryer, Miss Ada Gray, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MADEMOISELLE DE BELLE ISLE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8½ o'clock, A NIGHT IN ROME and THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, [illegible] AND MEDICINE, MISSISSIPPI FLING, [illegible] OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, [illegible] HORN'S BOY, and new songs, dances, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL [illegible] CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic. THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—FARRAGUT'S TRIUMPH IN MOBILE BAY.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
5th-av., between 4th and 5th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

ARGUS HALL,
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CONCERT. A varied and popular programme will be presented.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Advertisements received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included) $12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year $3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year $2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Moravian* passed Farther Point at noon yesterday, with two days' later news from Europe. Up to the day of her departure from Londonderry, no formal outbreak of hostilities had occurred, although there were rumors that Austria had declared war against Prussia, and that the Austrian Emperor had publicly announced that his efforts for the preservation of peace had been thwarted, and that he had been compelled to resort to the sword. Attempts were still in progress for the peaceful settlement of the differences, but there was little hope of their success. Nothing further is said concerning Garibaldi's movements.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, considerable discussion was elicited on the bill to allow claims of loyal persons in the late rebel States for stores furnished to the army, the claims to be settled by the Quartermaster's Department. No action was taken. The Tax Bill was next taken up. Mr. Henderson offered an amendment striking out the tax on cotton, which was rejected, yeas 10, nays 24. An amendment to add flax to the free list was adopted. The bill was read a third time, and passed.

In the House Mr. Perham offered a preamble and resolution reciting outrages committed on citizens in Maine, in the State of Georgia, and requesting of the President to inform the House whether the personal rights of citizens of the United States are sufficiently protected in the States recently in rebellion. The resolution went over until Monday next. Mr. Upson made a report in the case of Boyd against Kelso, from the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri, closing with a resolution that Mr. Kelso, the sitting member, is entitled to retain his seat. Mr. Hale offered a resolution in reference to the case of Dorrance Atwater, late a private in the U. S. army and a prisoner of war at Andersonville, where he was detailed to keep the death record, and secured the only complete list of the dead, and who subsequently sold a copy of the same to the War Department for $300 and a clerkship, and who was afterward tried by a court-martial, sentenced and imprisoned on the charge of larceny for having repossessed himself of his own property. The resolution instructs the Committee on Military Affairs, to inquire into the testimony, finding and sentence of such court-martial. After a statement by Mr. Hale, reflecting severely on some army officials for their conduct in the matter, the resolution was adopted. Mr. Hogan asked leave to offer a resolution, requesting the President to inform the House whether any steps have been taken to interpose its good offices with Great Britain or that of Canada, directly for the release of those persons arrested in Canada during the late troubles along the border. Mr. Banks stated he had reason to believe that steps had been taken on the subject. The resolution was not received. Mr. Schenck introduced a joint resolution securing bounties to colored soldiers, and protecting them from the extortion of claim agents. A message from the President was received, giving information in relation to American citizens arrested and imprisoned in Ireland. The report states that all such persons have been liberated. The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill were reported. The amendment reducing the contingent fund from $250,000 to $100,000 was concurred in. The amendment striking out the proviso that no money shall be paid to the Illinois Railroad for transportation of troops was non-concurred in. The amendment appropriating $6,944,450 for the Freedmen's Bureau for the next fiscal year was concurred in. The amendment providing that the Superintendent of the Military Academy may be selected from any corps of the army was non-concurred in. A Committee of Conference was asked for.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hoyt family meeting, which came off in Stamford, Conn., on the 20th and 21st inst., was attended by some 500 of that name, coming from all sections of the East, North and West, with some from the Middle States, and two or three from the British Provinces. The meeting was organized with Oliver Hoyt, of Stamford, in the chair, Rev. Messrs. James and William C. Hoyt, and Prof. David W. Hoyt, Secretaries. The exercises, which occupied two days and evenings, embraced historical and genealogical papers, a poem by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, of this City, addresses, a collation in Seely's Hall, and a "sociable." A "Hoyt Family Union" was formed for gathering and preserving the history of the tribe. The assembly was photographed before it separated by an artist of this City. The oldest man in attendance was Caleb Hoyt, of Syracuse, in his 92d year. The youngest were juveniles not old enough to "guess" what was passing.

The citizens of Haverstraw will celebrate the coming anniversary of Independence, under the auspices of their "Monument Association," which has for its object the erection of a monument at that place to the memory of deceased soldiers from Rockland County. Lieut.-Col. R. H. Wilbur, late of the army, will deliver the oration.

Some officious individual asked Gen. Sherman to call on the members of the Southern Railroad delegation from South Carolina, now on a visit to Cincinnati, to whom W. T. S. replied: "Thank you—no! I did call on the gentlemen once, and I think it is their turn to call on me now."

The United States gunboats *Winnepec*, *Saco* and *Marblehead*, and the yacht *America* have arrived at Norfolk from Annapolis, Md. These vessels, with the sailing frigates *Macedonian* and *Savannah*, form a fleet for the purpose of giving the cadets at the Naval Academy at Annapolis an opportunity to learn the various details of practical seamanship. The whole fleet will rendezvous in Hampton Roads, preparatory to a Summer course.

The Albany *Argus* says: Gen. Fremont and wife called on John Brent, Mate of the *Dean Richmond*, on Wednesday, and presented him with a magnificent gold watch, as a token of their gratitude for saving their son's life on the night of the 9th of June. The watch is a superb one, double case, of American manufacture. The following is the inscription "General and Mrs. J. C. Fremont to John Brent, in grateful remembrance of June 9th, 1866."

The Freedmen's Bureau has organized a plan for providing work and homes in the Northern States for unemployed and destitute freedmen on the Virginia peninsulas, where in the single district about Fortress Monroe the Government is obliged to issue monthly sixty thousand rations. On Saturday quite a number of colored men and women were sent to Massachusetts, where homes have already been secured.

The libel case of McGhan *vs.* Clephane, brought before the Circuit Court at Washington, has been closed and $3,000 damages awarded. The plaintiff, when in the employ of the War Department, was charged with being disloyal and a secession sympathizer, and lost his place in consequence of Mr. Clephane's letter to the Department containing the above charges.

Several negroes in the vicinity of Thomaston, Ga., violated their contracts recently, and being arrested, resisted incarceration in the jail, which created great excitement, ending in a riot, which resulted in the death of several persons, white and black. The negroes were finally overpowered and imprisoned.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., has accepted the professorship of Didactic Theology in Yale College. The position was formerly filled by the late Dr. Taylor, and since his decease Prof. Noah Porter has occupied it.

Rev. James L. Merrick, formerly a missionary in Persia, died at South Amherst last week. He had published a translation of a Persian life of Mohammed.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. N. A. Childs, President of the old Excise Board, informs the TIMES that the report that he and his associate intend to grant licenses is not founded in fact. The old Excise Board of Brooklyn reorganized yesterday, and will meet again to-day, to grant license, it is said, to all applicants. Mr. Oakey, who is a member of the Kings County Board, and also member of Assembly, informs us that he does not agree with the action of the other Excise Commissioners; he voted for the new law, and means to sustain it. Mr. Manierre, Treasurer of the Excise Board, had received from licenses, at the close yesterday, $1,090,000.

An injunction has been granted on the application of Timothy Noone against Jackson S. Shultz, President of the Board of Excise, and others, by Justice McCunn, of the Superior Court. Application was also made yesterday by Harry Hill, and numerous other interested parties, to a Judge of the Common Pleas for injunction orders restraining the Board of Excise and the Metropolitan Police from meddling or in any way interfering with the property or places of business of the several plaintiffs.

The motion for the continuance of the injunction restraining the Board of Health from locating Quarantine at Sequine's Point, was argued yesterday before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Messrs. James T. Brady, Westervelt and Winants appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Tracy, Murphy and Bliss for the defendants. The parties suing are property-holders at Seguine's Point, representing real estate of the value of $160,000. A decision will be rendered during the present week.

There was not so much as a rumor of cholera, yesterday, at the office of the Board of Health. It was reported that the cholera at Quarantine is subsiding. The passengers of the steamship *Peruvian*, who had been in quarantine nearly a month subsequent to any disease among them, were permitted to come up to the City yesterday, and landed at Castle Garden.

The Mayor yesterday sent in to the Common Council messages vetoing the resolutions authorizing the construction of a railroad through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and also the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to enter into a contract with the lowest bidder for lighting the public lamps with coal-gas.

A report was presented in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, from the Special Committee on Celebrating the Fourth of July, stating that the Committee have learned with deep regret and mortification that there are no funds which can be used for celebrating the Fourth in a public manner.

The friends of the Excise Law assembled last evening at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, and were addressed by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Col. H. Bekney, and Messrs. D. T. Davis, Thomas G. Baker and others. Mrs. Delia Bouton and Mr. Charles Royal sang several songs, with piano and guitar accompaniment.

James Adams, an engineer who by reason of intoxication was the cause of an almost disastrous steamboat boiler explosion, was up before U. S. Commissioner Osborn yesterday. The examination was adjourned till Thursday.

Alfred Barton and John Harris were arrested, yesterday, on a suspicion of burglary at No. 115 East Forty-eighth-street, and were committed for trial without bail, a portion of the stolen property being found in their possession.

The orders in the two cases of Holt and Falk against the Board of Excise are to be settled this morning in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Cordozo.

Thomas Crawford, who was run over and severely injured by a dummy-engine of the Second-avenue Railroad line on Sunday, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

A decree of divorce has just been granted by the Superior Court of this City in the case of John Rierdon *vs.* Mary Rierdon.

Dr. Harris' tables show that during the week ending on the 23d inst., there were 434 deaths in this City and 94 in Brooklyn.

Thomas O'Reilly, a teacher in Anthon's Academy, in Fifth-avenue, fell dead yesterday from sunstroke.

John Williamson, aged 19, was arrested and held for trial, yesterday, on a charge of picking pockets in South-street.

Fifty-six liquor-dealers were arraigned before the Police Magistrates, yesterday, on charges of violating the Excise Law. They were all admitted to bail.

Gold advanced 3 per cent. yesterday, as compared with the last price on Saturday. Stocks were very dull early in the day, but there was more life in the railway speculations at the close. Money easy. Exchange 118¾ per cent. on London.

The extreme heat yesterday checked operations in Produce and Merchandise; prices of which, in few leading instances, favored buyers. The freight engagements were more extensive, especially in the line of Corn, for Liverpool, and Flour, Petroleum and Tobacco for other ports.

The receipts of beef cattle at the live stock markets are heavy for the week, thus far. Yesterday transactions were moderate, and prices of beef fully up to the quotations of last week, although sales were not quite so lively and quick as they usually are on Monday, which is always the principal day for selling beef cattle. The quality of cattle offered was fully equal to the common average of beef cattle. Dealers in cattle and sheep have obtained an injunction against the enforcement of the law enacted by the Board of Health, preventing stock being driven through the streets of the City during the day. Yesterday morning drovers and butchers commenced driving again, when several arrests were made for violation of the law. Neat cattle and sheep are now allowed to be driven through any part of the City in the day-time. Trade in sheep was dull, yesterday, the best selling for only 7c. ℔ lb., live weight. Transactions in calves are moderately active, and sales slow at last week's figures. Milch cows are very dull, and demand indifferent. The prices for live hogs, yesterday, were active at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, with light arrivals thus far for the week.

A National Union Convention.

The *Tribune* thus replies to our suggestion of a National Convention of the Union Party:

> "The N. Y. TIMES suggests a National Convention of the Union Party to declare afresh and distinctly its principles and purposes. We do not object, though we cannot realize that any *National* Convention can be needed while the *State* Conventions are speaking out so frequently, so frankly and so nobly. What does the TIMES think of their utterances, especially those just listened to from VERMONT and MAINE."

The "utterances" referred to are very good of their kind, very good as defining the political positions of the States concerned, but we do not quite see how they answer the purpose or perform the functions of a *National* Convention of the Union Party. No one, we presume, ever doubted that Vermont and Maine were thoroughly "radical" in their political sentiments. Both are in favor of forcing universal negro suffrage upon the Southern States as a condition of admitting them to representation, and both undoubtedly prefer to exclude the South wholly from taking part in the National Government until such laws may be passed and such Constitutional Amendments secured as will render its participation of no particular consequence. Probably Vermont and Maine see no more necessity for a *National* Union Convention than the *Tribune* does, and all the New-England States, and possibly some others, share in this feeling also. Being thoroughly sectional in their principles, sentiments and sympathies, they unquestionably prefer making laws for the whole country themselves to allowing the Southern portion of it to have any voice or vote in the matter.

We do not think it quite clear that all the States of the Union share in this feeling, or that the Union Party would be quite safe in thus standing before the country on a strictly sectional platform. Indeed, unless we are greatly mistaken, that party runs considerable risk of losing its ascendancy in several of the most powerful of the Northern States by persisting in such an attitude. We do not believe those who have its permanent interests most at heart are in favor of excluding all the Southern States from all share in its councils or in its action. Now that the war is over and Slavery forever abolished, there is no reason why the Union Party should be restricted in its efforts to promote the public welfare to one section of the country more than another. While the war lasted it was of necessity sectional in its organization and in its operations. But this necessity exists no longer, and the sooner it can get rid of its sectional character the better. Sectionalism is always an element of weakness to any party, and when there is evidently no necessity for it, sooner or later it will prove an element of decay and death. No attempt to establish the permanent political supremacy of one section over another, and to reduce any section to a condition of inferiority and dependence upon any other, can ever succeed. The spirit and temper of the American people are thoroughly national, and they will give their support to the political party which best represents and is most thoroughly pervaded by this national spirit.

It seems that a National Convention of such Union men as share this feeling and seek the welfare of the whole Union, instead of the sectional ascendancy of any part of it, could not fail to produce a wholesome effect upon the public mind, and lead to results of importance to the whole country.

The Financial Relations of France and Mexico.

Among our European advices yesterday was a statement from Paris to the effect that Maximilian had asked further financial assistance from Napoleon, declaring his intention to abdicate unless such assistance were afforded. The French Government, we are told, had resolved to refuse this demand. On the same day, however, we had an address from Maximilian himself to his Austro-Belgian army, in which the Emperor said: "I have, for the purpose of removing the difficulties that have arisen in consequence of a financial crisis, accepted in your name the generous offer of France to assist us with means." The date of the Emperor's address, in which this occurred, was the 19th instant, and the European item of news on the same point was some ten days older. So there seems to be some contradiction in the matter. But we also had, on the same day, a third item on the subject, in the shape of an extract from a Paris letter, which stated that the French Emperor had sent an autograph letter to the Mexican Emperor demanding that the Mexican Custom-houses shall be placed under French administration, as a sure guarantee for the Mexican loan." To reconcile these various statements as best we may, we must suppose that Maximilian's demand for a loan from France on pain of his own abdication, reached Paris about the beginning of this month; and that the first intention of the French Government was to refuse it, but that finally the latter did make a loan on conditions, and that the actual or prospective arrival of the cash was the ground for the cheerful news which Maximilian communicated to his Austro-Belgian troops.

As long ago as last January, communications passed between the French and Mexican Governments concerning the desperate financial straits of the latter. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote with exceeding sharpness, and doubtless the facts then developed precipitated Louis Napoleon's announcement of his purpose to withdraw his army from Mexico altogether. On the 14th of January M. Drouyn D'Lhuys wrote to the French Minister in Mexico:

> "The situation in which we are placed in our relations with Mexico cannot be prolonged. We are compelled by circumstances to take a final resolution. . . . It would be superfluous to insist upon the causes which make it impossible for the Court of Mexico, notwithstanding its intended uprightness, to fulfill these conditions in the future. On the one hand, our demand for more credit proved fruitless; on the other, we cannot go outside of stipulations, and take exclusive charge of the Mexican Government; provide with our army for its defence, and with our finances for its administrative service. *The advances we have more than once made cannot be renewed*, and the Emperor will ask no new sacrifices from France. Our occupation, therefore, must be brought to an end, and we must prepare ourselves for that result without delay."

In another dispatch, sent immediately on the heels of this, the French Minister further wrote:

> "It would be uninteresting to revert to the circumstances which prevented the Mexican Government from fulfilling the obligations it had assumed, and which threaten to lay upon our shoulders, without any of the promised compensations, the charge of the new Empire. The contract by which we were bound to the Mexican Government having been broken, we are released from the obligations we had assumed. . . . The Mexican Government is unable to furnish the financial resources indispensable to the keeping up of our military establishment, and we have even been asked to take charge of most of the expenses of its home administration. These difficulties are not new, and we have repeatedly attempted to provide for them by facilitating loans which have put at the disposal of Mexico considerable amounts of money. But now every attempt to borrow has been found fruitless. What, then, have we to do in presence of the ascertained deficiency of the Mexican exchequer and of the charges its penurious circumstances have laid upon us? Our budget does not give us the means of supplying this deficit. Mexico being unable to pay for the troops we are keeping upon its territory, it would be impossible for us to maintain them there. As to asking from our country new supplies to this end, I have already explained to you our views on that subject. As I told you, public opinion has pronounced with an authority, from which there is no appeal, that the limit of the sacrifices had been reached."

On would think that after such language as this, an Emperor like Maximillian would be ashamed to make further attempts to borrow in the same quarter; but he did, nevertheless, go back, rather in the guise of a beggar than of a borrower. There need be little doubt, however, that he has now got his last franc from France.

The Tariff.

The scheme of the Ways and Means Committee for altering and amending the Tariff is to be the ruling topic at Washington during the present week. That the Bill as reported by the Committee makes very extensive changes in the existing list of duties is unquestionable, and that these changes are for the most part in the direction of higher duties appears to be equally certain. With all their industrious ingenuity, however, the Committee have failed to please the special interests which clamor for more protection. The duties on iron have been increased, "and yet," says our Washington correspondent, "the Pennsylvania interests are not at all satisfied." A powerful lobby is at work in behalf of we know not how many interests, iron and coal being particularly prominent; and we have the assurance of the *Tribune* representative that "already combinations are being made on the floor to so amend the bill as to give it a protective character." There can be no doubt, therefore, that the bill will give rise, not only to lively debate, but to an infinite variety of propositions and combinations, and the development of influences not favorable to healthy legislation. When special interests combine, general interests may expect to suffer.

For this contest the country can hardly be said to be unprepared. The advocates of high duties have made no secret of their intention to make a grand raid upon commerce, and, if possible, to encompass the country with a cordon of duties so broad and so high that few importers could hope to overleap it. And now these gentlemen are about to begin the fight, with a vehemence and voracity that promise hot work for the dogdays. The fault will not be theirs if we escape with a tariff not actually prohibitory in all its leading features.

May we not put some faith in the ability of members whom the lobby does not control to resist and defeat combinations which aim at making national interests subordinate to private interests, and which really endanger legitimate and wholesome protection by the attempt to substitute prohibition? The time is past when protection, for the mere sake of protection, can be urged with any expectation of convincing the national judgment. We have outlived the era when prohibitory duties were essential to the existence of native industry; and he is the truest friend of home manufactures who asks only for that incidental protection which is compatible with the maintenance of an ample national revenue. Apply common sense to the appeals of those who complain that moderate additions to prevailing duties will not meet the requirements of "the leading interests," and the inference is plain, that to benefit these "leading interests" rates of duty must be raised to a standard that will, in effect, altogether shield them from foreign competition. In plain terms, these "leading interests" are to be invested with the power and enriched with the profits of monopolies, regardless of the damage that may be inflicted upon the revenue, or upon the great body of the community as consumers.

The tariff now in operation, heavy as it is, has been submitted to cheerfully as one of the penalties of the war. The same spirit that prompted the monetary sacrifices, without which success had been impossible, dictated acceptance of the tariff, with all its burdens and all its anomalies. The Treasury needed succor, and imported goods were made to yield an ample quota, our own producers acquiring collaterally the protection necessary to them in the altered circumstances of the country. And the tariff has worked well in both aspects. An enormous income has been received from Customs duties, and our protected manufactures have enjoyed a harvest of prosperity which should satisfy reasonable men. The legislation called for, then, is not legislation with the view of rendering the tariff prohibitory—shutting out the competition which alone makes prices tolerable, and aiming a dangerous blow at a vital source of national income; but a revision of the existing law, according to the teaching of experience. There are defects to be remedied, anomalies to be toned down or removed, omissions to be provided for, and other changes to be wrought in the interest of the Treasury and the public. And these, we submit, are "the leading interests" which Congress should care for, rather than those which threaten by combinations to sacrifice both Treasury and public for their own peculiar benefit.

It may be possible, of course, to increase the duties upon certain articles without injuring the revenue: and to further protection, thus incidentally acquired, there will probably be little objection. On the other hand, there are raw products now taxed which should come in free; the meagre free list may be advantageously extended without noticeable detriment to the Customs income, and there are changes in the mode of levying certain duties which, as a matter of revenue, it is desirable to effect. In other words, a revision of the tariff is expedient in the interest of the revenue and the consuming public, and by its adaptability and efficiency in these respects the result of the Committee's labors should be estimated. With Mr. Morrill as its Chairman there should be no fear on the score of indifference to native industry. What he has not deemed worthy of protection may be safely left to get on without it, and if certain duties are not high enough to satisfy the interests represented in the lobby, we apprehend that it is because the increase they demand would defeat the purpose of the bill as a measure of revenue, and perchance provoke a popular reaction in favor of another and a very different revision of the Customs duties.

The Impending War Between Austria and Prussia.

The operations of war on certain theatres must present the same grand phases, however they may be modified by changes and improvements in military science. The strategical action is subject to invariable laws, and more particularly within a century, since the different arms have played about the same part, however much the material has been modified and improved. Consequently the campaigns of the great Frederic, embraced within the limits of the three Silesian wars, for the conquest and retention of Silesia, must be types of the impending campaign upon the same stage. It is true that the improvements in long-range guns and small arms, the better discipline of light infantry, and the use of railways, must exert a decided influence upon the conflict, yet nevertheless the base and lines of operations and of supplies are identical. We must, therefore, turn to the pages written by Frederic's own hand as the best sources of intelligence to indicate what is about to occur. In 1778 Austria undertook to seize certain portions of the Bavarian territory, much in the same way that Prussia now seeks to appropriate Holstein. Prussia sprang to arms to resist this, and was backed by all the rest of Germany. This gave Frederic the advantage of operating through Saxony, on the right, by far his best base, an advantage denied to his successor, the present King. This narrows the space to be fought upon, but leaves the greater part of it identical. Frederic massed his troops along the Bohemian and Silesian frontiers, dividing his forces into two armies, each about 80,000 strong. The Eastern was under his immediate command; the Western under an admirable leader, his brother, Prince Henry. To these Austria likewise opposed two armies, each about 125,000 strong, and protected by the most formidable field-works, supported by permanent fortifications. The one, opposed to the King, was commanded by Marshal Lascy, a General whose characteristics very much resembled those of Hess. He had 1,500 pieces of artillery, in battery, to oppose to an attack. That opposed to Prince Henry was under Marshal Laudohn, that able and enterprising leader, whose offers of service Frederic had rejected to his cost. In the texture of his mind, and the working of it, he was very much like Benedek. He it was who, to the astonishment of Europe, actually stormed a first-class fortress, Schweidnitz, and carried its strong defences by a master-stroke of daring. Like Benedek, Laudohn rose from the lowest commands to the highest, by the sheer force of genius, actually disregarding, by the mere superiority of his individual powers, the barriers which Austrian prejudice and bigotry oppose to the elevation of self-made men. Sprung from the people, Laudohn had violated every rule of Austrian success in life. He had neither the advantages of person nor connections, and he had married, for love, a woman who, however dear to him, was a clog to his promotion. Well was it for the Austrian aristocracy that, for once, a man of the people exercised the command of her armies. Just such is the case at this time with Benedek.

Upon such a theatre as the frontiers of Bohemia and Silesia, where science is opposed to science and natural abilities to the same qualities, war did and must ever assume the aspect of a game of chess, in which the rules of the game exercise the fullest authority and govern even the most trivial movements. In such a game, bravery and enterprise have but little sphere for development. Thorough discipline is the prime requisite. It becomes a question of mutual exhaustion, or which party can stand the longest drain; of which opponent can bleed the most freely without fainting. In 1778-79, it was a Killkenny cat fight, in which the cat that had the longest tail must win. Prussia had the longest tail and the most backbone at that time, the most "gumption," to use a trite expression, and the Peace of Teschen left the astute old King, as great in politics as in war, the master of the field. In these attributes, that is, political sagacity, Bismarck seems to resuscitate Frederic, consequently if the Prussian leaders can emulate the Fabian policy of Frederic and his brother, they may compel Austria to concede a checkmate and leave Prussia in possession of the prize Holstein, without furnishing the military annals of the present era with any great examples of military achievements proper.

If Benedek, at once, can break through the opposing lines and penetrate into Prussia, he may undo all that a century of superior conceptive and executive power achieved for that Kingdom. If, however, the Prussian fortresses and the Prussian armies can resist or retard aggressive measures, it becomes a question rather of finance than arms. Such being the case, Prussia has the advantage. Financially Austria is a bankrupt, and if she loses the first throws, the game is up with her. All Germany will range itself on the winning side. Prussia will absorb Holstein and other little principalities and remain mistress of Germany. Everything depends on the first few throws.

Jefferson Davis and his Reputation.

Dr. Craven's book, written as it is in a high sensation style by a person accustomed to sensational writing, has attracted considerable attention toward the treatment of Jefferson Davis, and the duty of the United States in that regard. But we doubt whether the author has done the subject of his memoir any substantial service. Mr. Davis was for four years the head of a great revolutionary outbreak, and the people who went with him, or who placed him at their head, were recognized by England and France as a power which the fortunes of war might erect into a nation. The outbreak was suppressed, the revolution was not accomplished, and for very good reasons—there was no tyranny against which rebellion would have been a virtue, and no advantage to be gained which was not already possessed by the whole country. But having failed, there was no need that the failure should be made contemptible. The presentation of the Ex-President of the defunct Confederacy in the utterly undignified attitude in which Dr. Craven presents him, was, to say the least, very *mal-adroit*. To picture a prisoner as so without dignity, and full of querulous complainings, to say nothing of describing his frantic struggles and outcries during the "ironing" scene, was to lower one's conception of what a great "martyr" chieftain should be. We question whether Mr. Davis will occupy so prominent a place in history as he might have done had this idea of his being a martyr not been so much insisted on by certain writers. And there is this to be said of the injury they have done Jefferson Davis—they force remembrance of the cruelties of which he must have been aware toward Union soldiers, and which many a Southerner to-day regrets and would have prevented. Let this martyr theory be relinquished, and the position of Mr. Davis be viewed only with regard to the history of the last five years.

The Head-Centre Stephens.

Head-Centre Stephens used terribly severe language toward the Fenian invaders of Canada in his speech in this City on Sunday. No epithets were too strong, no denunciation was too vigorous for him, and "traitor" and "coward" passed out of his mouth with almost every sentence. Mr. Stephens' eloquence is not of a high order, but some of his general ideas are broad and *commendable*. He has correct notions of the policy and position of this country in regard to Fenian movements on its soil, and utterly disapproves of all attempts at violations of the neutrality laws. He said:

> "Do you think that the American people want a war just now? Do you think that this great nation can be dragged into a war by any faction or party of Irishmen, against her wishes and her policy? No, my friends, and the Irishman, be he who he may, is false to his own country; false to the policy of his brethren in Ireland, and false to his oath of allegiance to his adopted country, who would seek to hurry her into a position which, however pleasing to him, might be prejudicial to her interests and her peace."

Mr. Stephens alleged that he was in a position to state, distinctly and without reserve, that the Roberts-Sweeny Fenians had "no promise whatever from the American Government that their movement would be winked at, much less openly encouraged." Of course Mr. Stephens is correct in this, and yet the statement which he so pointedly and authoritatively denied has been put forth by a hundred prominent presses, and has been made the ground for bitter assaults against the Administration—the *Tribune* leading off in the work of assault.

Sensation Journalism.

If the conductors of newspapers had no further duties to perform than to gratify their personal vagaries and to play the fool for their own amusement, we should not feel impelled to write under the above heading. But the daily newspaper is a great power in the land; it strikes the key-note of public opinion and public action; it stands, or should stand, like the outer picket of an advancing army, alert, cautious, calm, ever watchful, self-possessed, ready to give warning of real danger, but especially guarding against the raising of false alarms. The public look to their morning journals for news, for advice, for instruction, and for entertainment. News should be infallibly accurate, as far as the utmost care can make it; it should be plainly and clearly announced, without rhetorical flourish and without sensational presentation. But during and since the war, some of our cotemporaries have fallen upon evil ways in this respect; they are afflicted with virulent hydrocephalus, (*Anglice*, swelled head,) and very often ravish Webster's Dictionary for startling adjectives and stunning nouns to make up "display heads" that compare with the news matter following very much as the head and wings of cherubim compare with their bodies; or, to use a coarser comparison, it is "all head, mouth and shoulders, like a codfish." We might instance the late Fenian flurry, which was begun by a gaseous fiction, detailing very minutely, in January, 1865, an organization then almost hypothetical, but which was nursed and coddled and worked into actual existence by the wild-Irish extravagance of the display headings and sounding editorial references made thereto in two or three New-York morning papers. By this cheap and reckless clap-trap—this blustering make-believe of news—this horrent hair, less real than Barksdale's wig—hundreds of thousands of dollars were extorted from poor chambermaids and footmen, and thousands of credulous but well-meaning men followed their crazy leaders into Canada and trouble. It is a matter of fact that the whole Fenian movement was the creation of three newspapers in this City—one patronized it from pure love of "sensation;" the other two went in for the Irish vote, and it was an even question which worked the most recklessly or went the deepest into the mud to secure the coveted ballots. All have failed; and now, since neither fame nor political advancement can be expected, the cherubic headings have been dropped, and the deluded sons and daughters of Erin are passed by in lofty contempt.

But "sensation" is still the order of the day; big type, exclamation points, startling phrases are (so it seems) essential to supply the place of real news. Unfortunately for their own credit and for the people's welfare (we put the greater consideration first) our neighbors have selected the public health, or rather the public apprehension with regard thereto, as their field of experiment; and if one were to read only the largest lines of their "stunners" he might well be frightened away from the City. As a mild specimen of this mischievous practice, we copy the display lines appearing within the last week in the *Tribune*, a journal never weary of teaching other publishers and editors how to conduct their business. The reader should be informed that "The Cholera" in the *Tribune* appears in type of the size that indicated the surrender of Lee, or the end of the war, or other grand historical events:

From the New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, June 18.
THE CHOLERA—FOUR DEATHS SINCE LAST REPORT.
TUESDAY, June 19.
THE CHOLERA—TWO AUTHENTIC CASES REPORTED YESTERDAY, BUT NO DEATHS.
WEDNESDAY, June 20.
THE CHOLERA—ONLY ONE CASE REPORTED YESTERDAY—THE MORTUARY RECORD OF THE PAST WEEK.
THURSDAY, June 21.
THE CHOLERA—TWO CASES YESTERDAY IN THE CITY—ONE FATAL.
FRIDAY, June 22.
THE CHOLERA—TWO CASES REPORTED YESTERDAY IN NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, June 23.
THE CHOLERA—NO NEW CASES REPORTED YESTERDAY, BUT ONE DEATH.

This was a pretty fair show, inasmuch as it is quite doubtful if there has been a single case of cholera in the City this year; but it was not enough—the people were not sufficiently alarmed, the excitement worked for was not achieved; and so this week the *Tribune* comes up to the mark with fresh determination, and defiantly enlarges its type, and yells out

THE DEATH RECORD!

and then, with a consistency characteristic of itself, adds, in reduced letter:

NO NEW CASES OF CHOLERA SINCE SATURDAY.

Is it not monstrous that this Cheap John style of advertising should be resorted to in any case? Is it not criminal that a journal claiming a prominent position should thus flagrantly outrage truth and propriety at the expense of the peace, prosperity, and even health of our City? If that journal has no regard for its own reputation, it ought at least to have some little respect for the feelings of its readers. The *Tribune* knows well enough that we have *not* had epidemic cholera in this City, to any extent, since 1854; that there is none now; that the best judges are confident that we shall not have any extended affliction, while we *may* escape altogether; that it is not reasonably probable that *one* will die of cholera in New-York this Summer where *five* will go off with ordinary hot-weather diseases; yet it dwells a week upon "The Cholera" that is not here, and then, getting angry because nobody is scared, it launches in our faces its trump card, "THE DEATH RECORD." It is time to abate such reckless dancing with a lighted torch in a powder magazine—for it is quite possible to scare people to death where there is really nothing more formidable than the apprehension that an epidemic may come.

MORE IGNORANT THAN THE LAW ALLOWS.—The Nashville *Times & Press*, in speaking of a recent Washington letter from the Editor of the TIMES concerning the pending bill for admitting the Southern States into Congress, has the following:

> "Is it not marvelous, however, that Mr. RAYMOND should threaten with a veto *the very Constitutional amendment for which he voted?* It seems to be one of the inevitable penalties which just Providence has affixed to Johnsonism that it renders all its votaries self-contradictory and ridiculous."

Somebody once remarked that it was impossible for anybody to be as wise as Lord Burleigh *looked*. It seems quite as difficult for anybody to be so utterly stupid as many persons who arraign Mr. Raymond for inconsistency, pretend to be. The editor who writes the above, for example, would probably resent the imputation that he did not know the difference between the Constitutional Amendment referred to, and the bill pending in Congress; yet he cannot escape it except at the expense of his veracity. Neither Mr. Raymond, nor anybody else who knew what he was talking about, ever dreamed of the President *vetoing* an amendment to the Constitution, simply because it is not presented for his signature:—and there would seem to be no difficulty in distinguishing such an amendment from a bill making its adoption a *condition* of admission to representation. The latter may be vetoed because it cannot become a law without receiving the President's signature, except by a two-thirds vote. Mr. Raymond voted for the amendment because he believed it just, and was willing it should be submitted to the States for their ratification or rejection; but this is a very different thing from voting to exclude from Congress members from every State which would not vote in its favor.

"THE DIGNITY OF HISTORY."—The awful pomposity of language of the London *Times*, in treating of very small subjects is frequently as characteristic as its triviality—in treating of the greatest topics. In the very presence of the marshaling for war of the tremendous armies of the great Continental belligerents, the *Times*, in a leading article, speaks thus:

> "It must have occurred to most of us to step in between angry men in a gathering brawl, and to strive in vain to put down the outcry and bluster which increased in proportion to our well-meant conciliatory endeavors; but when at last, in despair and vexation, *we bade the unreasonable fellows 'fall to'* and settle the dispute in their own way, *all their fury collapsed*, and the combatants slunk away right and left, growling and swearing, yet loth to come to the scratch. * * * He must be a very daring man indeed who will take upon himself the odium of the first onset. Neither Prussia, nor Austria, to hear them, entered the lists with the slightest shadow of hostile intentions. Not they. *Prussia asked whether Austria bit her thumb at her. Austria answered—she did bite her thumb, but not at Prussia.*"

It was a good deal after this fashion that the *Times* wrote about our own great war. It may be that, on such occasions, the *Times'* writers feel the paltriness of their ordinary pomposity, and so seek refuge behind palpable balderdash.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Police Commissioners' Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, June 25.

Chief-Justice Beasley has delivered an opinion in the Police Commissioners' case, deciding the act appointing them legal and binding; that the Court cannot go behind the usual attestations of the Governer's, both Speakers' and the Secretary of State's signatures to an act; and that the journals of the Legislature are not a record paramount to these attestations. Mandamuses were ordered to be issued.

The Naval Academy Cadets.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 23.

The United States gunboats *Winnepec*, *Saco* and *Marblehead* and the yacht *America* have arrived at Norfolk from Annapolis, Md.

The *Winnepec* became disabled coming down the bay, and is now repairing at the Navy-yard at Portsmouth.

These vessels, with the sailing frigates *Macedonian* and *Savannah*, form a fleet for the purpose of giving the cadets at the Naval Academy at Annapolis an opportunity to learn the various details of practical seamanship. The *Macedonian* and *Savannah* have been detained by head winds, but will probably arrive here to-night.

The whole fleet will rendezvous in Hampton Roads, and when everything is ready will set sail from the same harbor to cruise for the Summer.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 25.

The morning papers report the fleecing of Thomas A. Reynolds, of Indiana, on Saturday, by a party at faro, of $1,500, and they afterwards robbed him of $2,500. Several of the gamblers were arrested, and to-day the larger part of the missing money was found at the Louisville Hotel, where Reynolds put up, and the arrested parties were discharged.

H. Hersch's clothing-store was burned yesterday morning. Aaron Lapp, connected with the store, was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

St. John's Day was appropriately celebrated at Lexington on Saturday by a vast concourse of Masons. Five thousand people were present.

Disturbance at Charleston.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, June 25.

A disturbance occurred at Charleston on Saturday, between a party of white and black boys, in which men became involved on both sides. The police appeared, arrested the ringleaders and ended the riot. Subsequently, three hundred blacks assembled, led by negro soldiers, and marched through the lower portion of the city. A strong military and police attacked them and drove them from the streets, after arresting many of the rioters.

Fierce Tornado at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 25.

A tornado passed over this city this afternoon about 4 o'clock, uprooting and blowing down trees and awnings, and unroofing several buildings, including the United States Express Company's stables, and badly injuring Mr. Thomas Gould, overseer. The roof of Kremler Hall and Arcade was partially destroyed. Several persons were injured, and two are reported dead.

PERSONAL.—Col. J. P. T. Carter, of the loyal East Tennessee forces in the late war, has been complimented by President Johnson with the commission of Secretary for the Territory of Arizona. He is now in this City on his way to his new post, stopping with his friends, Powell, Green & Co., No. 38 Broad-street, until the sailing of the California steamer of July 1.

OUR WATERING PLACES.

The Heat and the Water at Saratoga Springs.

Sunday in the Hotel—The Two Broils—The Dowagers and the Clergymen.

The Races—The Opera House and the Theatrical Season—The Club Houses of Messrs. Hill and Morrissey.

The Water—Where it Comes From—Who Takes It—What it is Good For—A New Route to Saratoga—The Quakers—Balloons and Sacred Music.

Opening of the Season at Long Branch.

The Old and New Hotels and their Visitors.

President Johnson's Family Soon Expected.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA, Sunday, June 24, 1866.

This is the hottest day on record. William, a gray-headed, full-bearded ostler, who has lived here and hereabouts, man and boy, for seventy-two years, and whose back is yet straight, says that he has noticed, during the past ten or fifteen years, that the 23d day of June is always warmer by very many degrees than any other day in the rosy month. If this be so, (and who can gainsay it,) it is an important scientific fact, and deserves to be recorded. "Let it be recorded."

The dowagers and their beautiful charges went to church this morning, and broiled. I intended going, too, but LELAND persuaded me to stay at home, and, after a glass or so of Congress, to partake of a chicken which we had broiled by proxy. Of the two, our broil was preferable. I knew it, because a little before noon the aforementioned dowagers drove up in grand style, very red in the face, very dusty, and so exceedingly hot that I could almost hear them hiss through the seams of their high-necked vestments. They may have been happy, but I couldn't detect any traces of happiness in their countenances, and as they toddled off up stairs to re-dress and drink the water, I quietly smoked my light cigarette and enjoyed Saturday's TIMES. The brides knew better. Not one of them went near the church. Arm-in-arm with the dear one of their heart's delight they went early in the morning to the springs near by, and drank, and drank, and drank to their good health and constancy; after that they were taken to the Lake House, where copious libations from the other spring washed down the crackling potatoes, and then, with hearts surcharged with love, they beamed awhile upon their happy protectors, who mentally calculated how long their funds would stand mineral water gratis and fried potatoes at twenty-five cents a plate. Then they came back to the hotel red but jolly, hot but content, dusty but loving, hungry but happy. I begin to like the brides. They are a little too demonstrative in public, but already I can see a wearing away of the intensity of their manifestations, and quite likely by the end of the month they will be very like other people.

There are no very fine turnouts here at present, unless we except Major LELAND's span, of whose merits he is an all-capable and never-forgetful praiser. In a week from now we may see something from Gotham that will astonish the visitors from divers parts of the world, but more particularly New-York. A great crowd is anticipated during

THE JUG RACES,

which are to last six good days, and will therefore, in all probability, run easily through the better part of a fortnight. The old race-track lies neglected and uncared for, while the new one is being made more and more attractive daily. Its track is exactly one mile in extent, the road is in admirable order, and the stand, which has been newly painted and decorated, is the handsomest one I ever saw. From it an excellent view is had of the whole track, and every appliance that experience can suggest or money procure has been added to ensure its completeness of detail. This, as well as the old track, which will be used for training purposes, belongs to a company, or rather, corporation, known as the "Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses," with a capital of $50,000, all of which has been spent upon the grounds. The names of the officers and directors are a guarantee of its good management and entire success. They are: WM. R. TRAVERS, of New-York, President; LEONARD W. JEROME, Vice-President; JOHN H. WHITE, Treasurer; CHAS. WHEATLEY, Secretary; the latter of whom now has the active management of the course. The whole business of the Association is under the management of a Directory consisting of WM. R. TRAVERS, JOHN HUNTER, JOHN F. PURDY, GEORGE A. OSGOOD, all of New-York; JOHN B. DAVIDSON, of Albany, and H. WHITE and JAMES M. MARVIN, of Saratoga.

Commodore VANDERBILT, JOHN MORRISSEY, and other well-known lovers of the horse are largely interested in the Association. The stables have been enlarged and will accommodate one hundred and thirty horses, and other arrangements are in progress which will insure greater comfort and convenience to strangers and their horses than at any previous race. Saratoga races have always been occasions of great hilarity and sport in both senses of the term; those of last year were noticeably brilliant, but from unmistakable indications we judge that this coming season will eclipse even that. Rooms are engaged for men who never come without horses whose blood tells upon the track, and "old sports" from the South and West who have been kept away during the past four years by "circumstances over which they had no control" promise to be on hand this year, with as much gold and brass as ever. There is to be a little trot here on the 4th of July, I believe, but the regular races begin on the 23d.

THEATRICALS,

as such, are dull just now. There is a great deal of heavy comedy on hand all the time for the enjoyment of any one who has an appreciative eye; but the regular genuine stagey affairs wont open until July. Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND has leased the Opera House, and his bill of fare is thus announced—I don't hold myself responsible for all the dishes, but have no doubt they will be had, each in its season. I understand Mr. BLAND will open on the 9th of July with the HANLON BROTHERS, following judiciously with the English Opera Troupe, BARNEY WILLIAMS and wife, (Irish, I think,) an Italian Opera Troupe, JOHN BROUGHAM and CHARLES DILLON. Here we are promised athleticity, music, Celtic nonsense, Italian warbling, burlesques and a dose of the heavy pathetic, all in one brief season, by the great BLAND. That success will attend him, and dollars fill his coffers, I have every reason to believe, for there are two or three hours every day when at least two thousand out of the four are in doubt as to what they shall and can do in it. It's BLAND's business to tell them what, and I am informed that he knows very well. Arrangements are also being made by which some one of half a dozen popular preachers will be induced to come down on Saturday and preach in the Opera House on Sunday. This will enable the people who are very fond of "going somewhere" every night, to take seats for the week, seventh day inclusive.

THE WATER

here has been greatly puffed and lauded, but I am inclined to think there are two sides to this as to any other question. Water may be a good thing for my neighbor's stomach at 6 o'clock in the morning, but it's a very poor substitute for an hour's sleep with me. It's laughable to look from one's window at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, and see the dear old ladies in caps and morning gowns paddling toward the inclosure for water. The very identical old ladies who at dinner time walk with majestic step, and queenly port down the long length of the hall, their heads dressed and covered with a ton or so of somebody else's hair in all sorts and kinds of twists and tomfooleries—these same old ladies with only a dear modest little cap and no hair to speak of, go cautious across the road, turn the corner, slip through the gate, walk up to the spring and drink. Drink? Yea verily they take in such quantities of that horrible stuff as would turn the stomach of the proudest and most capable ostrich, after which they come home again just as quietly, looking for no one, and anxious only to reach their rooms unobserved. Clergymen—there are quite a number of these social necessities here now—are noted for their love of this strong drink; and, indeed, one of the attendants remarked to me that he really thought a "minister's gulp would beat a horse's." This was irreverent, perhaps, but my informant only meant to convey the idea that our pastoral friends did with their might whatever they deemed worth doing at all. Next to the old ladies and clergymen, I think our brides indulge the most in the water. They are at it all the time, but don't take so much at a "gulp" as the others. Invalids ought not to be counted, but their habits are noticeable nevertheless. If they have consumption they drink the water; they find it good for sick-headache, weak backs, liver complaint, dyspepsia, erysipelas, dropsy, near-sightedness and cholera-morbus.

Concerning the springs and their makings, I learn from one who has recently been investigating the subject, that "the rock which generates these Saratoga waters starts abruptly at a distance of from one hundred to three hundred feet from Broadway, and extends to the west. The stone is a calciferous sandstone. This species of rock is found first as far south as Newburg, and juts out in several places along the Hudson River, especially at Albany, where it again disappears and starts again in the south of this village about two miles, and extends to the north about one mile. It runs to Lake Champlain, and then all traces of it are lost. The next place at which it is found is Lake Pitalin, on the Mississippi River. Although it is found at these different places it is only productive of these waters in any degree at this particular place. Here the water seems to come through a fissure in the rock already impregnated with the mineral substance. The rock is extremely porous, but is as hard as flint between the pores. The extraordinary commercial value of these waters is because it is taken directly from the fissure in the rock, and is not allowed to touch any foreign substance. There are several springs in the place, whose water cannot be bottled, and hence have no commercial value, because they cannot be properly tubed to the calciferous sand rock. The process of tubing is at once an interesting and hazardous undertaking, and, as I have said, is not always successful, the flow of gas and water being so unmanageable as to overcome all efforts, even when aided by a steam-pump."

Recently the proprietors of the Empire and Congress Springs have consolidated their interests, and, on a capital of $1,000,000, are doing a business which pays from 10 to 12 per cent., the whole of their water being taken by Messrs. HOTCHKISS & Co., of New-York. This Company was organized in August of last year.

As the Company found it difficult to procure all the bottles necessary for putting up water, and the contracts which had been made would require more bottles than were ever before used, they were under the necessity of buying them of different glassworks, paying the manufacturers a very large price. Therefore, on the 8th of February of this year, the stockholders increased their capital $200,000, and are erecting a bottle factory to make their own bottles for bottling Congress, Empire and Columbian Spring water. The Company have purchased forty-five acres of land a short distance south of the spring, on the railroad, and are here erecting these glassworks. If the demand for the water continues as great as it is now, the everlasting fortune of the spring-owners is secured.

In addition to the hotels and the Opera House, the lakes and the race course, there are other

SOURCES OF ENTERTAINMENT

open to the good and bad people who visit this gay and pleasing place. One prominent source is what is technically known as the "Club House." A club house is not a house made of clubs, nor a house where clubs are made, but it is a house where clubs are used and played with; also spades—diamonds frequently glitter and dazzle, and hearts are too often cut. Mr. GEORGE W. HILL, a perfect prince in his way, (and occasionally in other people's way,) owns a superb "club house" here, not far off from this hotel, where he entertains his friends and his friends' friends to the third and fourth generation, dealing out to them all the sport they can stand, and making them happy in season and out of season. For so grave and sedate and sober a man, GEORGE is remarkably fond of playing; indeed he plays so hard that its quite like work to him.

The "Club House" of Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY is a noted resort here, not far from the old United States Hotel. Of JOHN MORRISSEY I need say nothing to you New-Yorkers. He comes up here every year flush with greenbacks, glittering with diamonds, is hand and glove with Tom, Dick and Harry, and on most familiar terms with Thomas, Richard and Henry. He runs horses and gives good dinners, never, however, forgetting to provide for his friends and acquaintances such sport as they may desire at his pleasant house with a club. I am told it's a very fascinating place, and that all manner of curiosities adorn its *salon*; a little pet tiger I have often heard spoken of, but never yet saw it. They tell me its claws are as sharp as the third clause in Mr. STEVENS' famous Southern bill, and that it makes soft noises continually, being very fond of its purs, sometimes taking a stranger's purse for its own. Mr. MORRISSEY's horses and equipages are elegant, and his general "get up" is immense. His cottage is presided over by Mrs. MORRISSEY, whose toilette is attractive, and who is rarely outdone in dash or *élan* upon the drive. There are a number of "*little* jokers" here, whose houses are not much, and whose "sport" is too one-sided for any but their kith and kin.

Next year the Quakers are coming here. They propose to hold their grand annual meeting in the Opera House, and have engaged rooms for 600 Friends at LELAND's for the occasion.

In regard to the new route here I would say a word before I close. Passengers can ere long take the train at Athens, a point thirty miles the other side of Albany, thus securing immediate transportation to this point, avoiding the delay which is inevitable under all circumstances at Albany, and the provoking waste of time which is frequently occasioned by the low water.

We are all quite well, thank you; there is no cholera here. To-morrow we are to have a balloon and dog ascension, followed by a balloon and man ascension. Then will come the water. In the evening a secular hop, also followed with water. We talk water always when hard up for a topic, and when the heat is as it now is we glisten with little beads of water, like Handy Andy's buttons, "all over us."

I hear sacred music in the parlor; the brides say "Come," and all the dowagers on the piazza say "Come," obedient we go. DIABOLUS.

LONG BRANCH.

Preparations for the Season—Great Expectations—The "Branch" In and Out of Season—New Hotels and Private Residences—Expected Visit of President Johnson and Family.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Monday, June 25, 1866.

The "Branch," as it is commonly called, is all ready to receive visitors, but at present these are rather scarce. A few early birds, anxious to make the most of the Summer vacation, have winged their way here, and some of them have settled down for the season, but the huge hotels are not one-fortieth part full, nor do their proprietors expect to receive many guests until the middle of July. A large number of rooms have, however, been already taken for the season, and the expectation is that the hotel-keepers here will do a larger business than ever before.

Long Branch being situated midway between the two largest cities of the Union, receives numerous visitors from both, the New-Yorkers predominating in numbers, making more display and spending more money than the visitors from the Quaker City. Not so many years ago the Branch was a wild and desolate strip of sea-coast, a few fishermen's huts being the only human habitations. Later a couple of hotels were built, but were not much patronized. Now a dozen first-class establishments hardly suffice to accommodate the visitors. A first glance at the place leads one to speculate upon the reasons which could have made it a fashionable and popular Summer resort. The truth is, however, that the almost limitless expanse of sea and shore, with the splendid sea breeze, make up for a thousand deficiencies. Then the ease with which it is reached—two lines of railroad now running there—has also contributed much to the popularity of the place. It must not be supposed, however, that Long Branch is a mere arid waste. Sand, sun, sea, surf, shells, sea-weed, ships and sailors, are popularly supposed to be all that is necessary to constitute a first-class watering place. The "Branch" comprises all these, and something more. Within an easy drive, or even walk, is the Shrewsbury River, with its many pleasant coves and its rich riparian pastures, intersected by cool and shady woods. At the extremity of the "Branch," a number of our richest New-Yorkers have erected, or are erecting, Summer residences. One of these marine villas is said to have cost $35,000, and its appearance and interior adornments show that the money has been well laid out. A row of very handsome cottages is also being erected, within ten minutes' walk from the railroad station.

Of the twelve or fourteen first-class hotels which open their doors for the accommodation of all comers may be mentioned the Stetson House, the Continental, the Metropolitan, the Mansion House, the Pavilion, the Atlantic, the Monmouth, the Harwood, the Redmond and the Alleghany. Each has a distinctive reputation. The Stetson House, which is the furthest from the depot, is generally considered to be the fashionable hotel. The Continental, which is close to the depot, and has almost unlimited accommodations, is the popular house. The Mansion House has the name of being "fast," why, I don't exactly know, nor perhaps does any one else, but the name sticks to it. The Alleghany has a somewhat peculiar reputation, at least a peculiar class of people patronize it. The Harwood is quiet and the Metropolitan aristocratic. Besides all these huge caravansaries, there are numerous boarding-houses and small hotels, the whole capable of accommodating about 14,000 visitors.

The Stetson House is the only new hotel opened this season. It is a very handsome house, all the rooms furnished being precisely alike, and is capable of lodging about 600 persons. The Continental is the largest establishment at the "Branch," but its present proprietors, thinking it hardly commodious enough are building an addition to it. When completed, which will be in the middle of July, it will accommodate from 1,200 to 1,400 guests. All the rooms contain gas, and, nearly all, bells and the other modern conveniencies. In its vast dining-hall, 200 feet long by 75 wide, and its parlors 80 by 40, a couple of hundred people are lost and look like a small family party. Its front piazza is 700 feet long by 40 wide, thus affording a protection from the sun's rays at all hours of the day. In a pavilion on the grounds are to be served out Congress and Empire water fresh from Saratoga every day. The whole cost of this house is said to have been $250,000.

In regard to hotel charges I was agreeably disappointed by finding them not as high as I had expected. From $3 to $3 50 will be the price at some of the best hotels during the season. Of course there are other expenses to which visitors are put, but then a large part of these extras may be avoided if you are disposed to be economical. Champagne and cigars are not absolute essentials, and walking is more healthful than riding or driving.

I have said that the season does not commence here until the middle of July, when the family of President JOHNSON are expected to honor the Branch with their presence, rooms having been engaged for them at the Continental Hotel. They will be joined by the President so soon as Congress adjourns. The height of the season is about the first week in August. Then the crush is greatest. Every place that has four walls and a ceiling is in demand. Rooms are made to accommodate half a dozen occupants. Wagon loads of commestibles disappear as if by magic. Thousands of baskets of wine vanish almost as soon as they are landed. The fact is, walking and bathing make people hungry, and the heat makes them thirsty, and then every one appears to think it incumbent on them to eat and drink twice as much as they would do at home. Ruby lips and pearly teeth do not disdain to consume just as much again at Long Branch as they would in Fifth-avenue. It is vulgar, no doubt, but then it is so unpleasant to have an appetite and not to satisfy it—to be thirsty and not able to quench your thirst.

Let us suppose the season already commenced, the hotels full and getting fuller every day, fashion flaunting in silks and velvet, and money being poured out like water. The correct way of spending the day is then to rise between 8 and 10 and to breakfast at once. Between 11 and 1 the matutinal bath must be taken. After that some liquid refreshment is thought to be desirable; then you can retire to your own room until it is time to dress for dinner, say 5 o'clock. Dinner disposed of, riding for those who are fortunate enough to own or to be able to hire a horse and carriage, and walking, for those too poor to do either, are the correct things. To be sure the roads are rather dusty and the sand gets in your eyes in spite of all your precautions, but these minor miseries are looked upon philosophically by those who visit the seaside either for pleasure or at the dictates of fashion. Between 6 and 8 P. M., in the season, Long Branch turns out her 12,000 or so of Summer population. The sands, now so lonely and deserted will then be as crowded as Broadway on a Summer's afternoon. The bold and hardy mariner, on the lookout for stray postal currency, then launches his surf-boat in which he will take you and your lady-love, if you have one, through the surf and out to sea for a consideration. Some skill is required in the management of these boats and in spite of all precautions a wet coat or a soaked bonnet may be looked for at any moment by those who tempt Neptune in a surf-boat.

At present, visitors being few, the day is spent as each thinks best. A walk on the beach, a bath, and a drive seem to while away the hours. The boat and bathing men are by no means busy, and they watch with hungry looks for any chance custom that may come their way. After a certain hour bathing in *puris naturalibus* is permitted, the fact being made known by the hoisting of a red flag in front of each hotel. Then more sport is enjoyed than during any other portion of the day, and not a few avail themselves of the privilege of appearing in the lightest of Summer costumes.

I had almost forgotten to say that a newspaper is published here. The *Daily News* is the name of it. It is not as large nor as interesting a paper as the NEW-YORK TIMES—at least, so the people here say. It contains all the hotel arrivals, and it requires a good deal of investigation to find out which is yourself in the list. Mr. PRUE becomes Mr. NEW, Mr. STEEPE Mr. SKULL, and Mr. ELY is transformed into Mrs. EELS. The list is quite as good as a conundrum. People become excited over it, offer bets that such and such a name is or is not theirs; but as there is no earthly method of settling the question, no money is lost. The *Daily News* contains no other matter of special interest besides the hotel arrivals.

There is but little doubt that Long Branch is destined to become even more popular than it is at present. While few of the ultra-fashionables go there, thousands of rich and highly respectable people prefer it to all other places. It can be reached in a couple of hours at a trifling expense, and over a pleasant route. The hotel accommodations are first-class, and the charges reasonable. The air is pure, the temperature equable, the mornings and evenings cool, and the sea view unsurpassed in extent.

I am sorry to say that the arrangements for the transfer of passengers from the *Jesse Hoyt* to the cars of the Delaware and Raritan Railroad are not only very bad, but very dangerous. A rickety pier, full of holes, is not pleasant to walk over, and to nervous people is highly objectionable. The arrangements for the transfer of passengers from the cars to the boat are still worse. The passengers have to leap off between two lines of cars, to scramble over all sorts of obstructions, then to cross over the platforms of the cars again, and then to get on the boat in the best manner they can. All this could be remedied by a very trifling outlay. C. W.

VIRGINIA.

A Movement to Send Destitute Freedmen to the Southern States.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 23.

The steamer *Wm. P. Kennedy* touched here this afternoon, and took on board 30 colored men and women for Boston, Mass., where homes in various families in that city have been procured for them. On a previous trip, the *Kennedy* took a like number. Other installments will be shipped North rapidly. This is being done by the Freedmen's Bureau. The movement is looked upon with interest by the farmers and residents of the Peninsula, the whole of which swarms with freed people of all ages and sexes, confident that it will lead to similar movements upon a larger scale, and be productive of the most important results to the farming interests of this section of the State. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau of this District are entering with great zeal into the enterprise, and the fact that 60,000 Government rations are issued monthly to the destitute and helpless freed people under their charge, within a circle of about twenty miles, doubtless acts as an additional stimulus to their exertions.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 23.

Col. JAMES CURRY, Commissary of Subsistence, opened proposals at 10 o'clock this morning for furnishing fresh beef for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1866, to the troops and Government employes drawing rations at Fortress Monroe, Camp Hamilton, Norfolk and Yorktown. The proposals ranged from $10 65 to $18 per 100 pounds.

The ship *North America*, from New-York for Baltimore, and the brig *Fannie*, from the West Indies for Baltimore, passed in the Capes to-day.

The bark *Agnes* went to sea to-day.

Weather clear and warm for the past two days. Wind light. A heavy gust is springing up this afternoon.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Monday, June 25.

A party of armed men, pretending to be searching for stolen property, visited eight or ten negro families in Gordonsville and subjected them to numerous indignities. Complaint was made to Gen. FISKE, who referred the matter to the civil authorities, who sent two men to arrest and bring the offenders here.

The mercury to-day stood 100 degrees in the shade.

POLITICAL.

A NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

A Call from the National Union Clerk for a Convention to be Held at Philadelphia Aug. 14.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

The following call has just been prepared, and has the approval of gentlemen of prominence, in addition to those whose names are appended. It may, therefore, be regarded as possessing much political significance.

A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional district of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each, will be held at the City of Philadelphia, on the 14th of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our Fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz.:

The Union of the States is in every case indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof are supreme, constant and universal in their obligation.

The rights, the dignity and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended on the late civil war.

There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms or by Congressional action, neither by secession of States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives; nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be reëstablished in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors; and no external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and the overthrow of that system by usurpation, in centralization of power in Congress, would be a revolution, dangerous to a republican Government and destructive of liberty. Each House of Congress is made by the Constitution the sole judge of its election returns and qualification of its members; but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary. Every patriot should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in a degree, is injurious like war itself. The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce and the arts of peace revived and promoted; and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defence of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit. All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who, in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible dangers from the same, are specially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates. But no delegate will take a seat in such convention who does not loyally accept the national situation, and cordially indorse the principle above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union and the Government of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

A. W. RANDALL, President.
J. R. DOOLITTLE,
O. H. BROWNING,
EDGAR COWAN,
CHALES KNAP,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
Executive Committee National Union Club.

We recommend the holding of above convention, and indorse the call therefor.

JAMES DIXON,
T. A. HENDRICKS,
DANIEL S. NORTON,
J. W. NESMITH.

KENTUCKY.

Reception of Gen. Grant—The Rousseau-Grinnell Affair—The Louisville Presbytery Imbroglio—Composition and Position of the Conflicting Presbyteries.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 20, 1866.

Gen. GRANT, the other day, was handsomely received by our Union citizens, and replied with wonted pointed brevity to the formal welcomes tendered on their behalf by Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, W. B. BELKNAP, Esq., and Capt. ZACH. SHERLEY.

Knowing as we do Gen. ROUSSEAU, the saviour of Louisville in and after neutrality days, and a leading military defender of Kentucky and the Government throughout the war, we don't wonder he was highly provoked by Mr. GRINNELL's repeated and unretracted disparagements and aspersions of his nobly earned military and patriotic fame. Nor are we surprised at, though we regret, his striking manifestations of resentment. Gen. ROUSSEAU's military past is secure. His military record, as a patriot soldier of a Southern State, is illustrious, invulnerable, needs no vindication from himself or any one by word or act. If Mr. GRINNELL will retract and apologize, as he should, Gen. ROUSSEAU in turn, we doubt not, will amply apologize for an act which we must consider, however deserved, as ill-advised.

"The Louisville Presbytery," composed of Drs. STEWART ROBINSON and S. R. WILSON, Ex-Gov. C. A. WICKLIFFE, and the other notorious signers of the notorious "Declaration and Testimony," is in session. Though dissolved by order of the General Assembly, they avow themselves "still a Presbytery, under a Constitution higher than any General Assembly—the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, which, like that of the National Union, is a Constitution of specific powers, granted by the Presbyteries, the fountain of power, to Synod and to General Assembly, the creation of the Presbyteries." They vow "the Presbytery of Louisville will go forward, standing on our Constitution as heretofore, heedless of the Assembly's monstrous usurpations and Jacobinical edicts to divide our churches."

Leading disapprovers of the action of STEWART ROBINSON & Co., of the "late Louisville Presbytery," and leading adherents of the Old School General Assembly, like Drs. E. P. HUMPHREY, J. L. MCKEE and W. C. MATTHEWS, and Revs. J. C. YOUNG, J. P. MCMILLAN and R. VALENTINE, of this city and Presbyterian District, compose the "New Louisville Presbytery," as recognized by that high ecclesiastical tribunal. PONTIAC.

Brief of an Important Decision of United States Judge Ballard, in the Isham-Henderson Habeas Corpus Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 21, 1866.

Our United States District Judge BALLARD decides that section 10, Act 17th July, 1762, is unconstitutional, but if constitutional, only makes contractors for supplies liable to court-martial for fraud or willful neglect in connection with their contract; that HENDERSON is not charged with any such offence; that "army or navy," "land and naval forces," mean only the regular army or navy, and HENDERSON, being by the terms of the act made part only of the regular army, is liable only in respect to a contract for supplying that army; that, as he is not charged with supplying the army, but the military service, and as the militia are a part of the military service, as well as the army, no offence is charged; that the words "any person in the land or naval forces of the United States, or in the militia," in Act 2d March, 1863, do not include contractors, but persons in the army or navy only; that on each and all of these grounds, the court-martial is without jurisdiction, and therefore the relator, HENDERSON, must be discharged. The learned and astute Judge added that if HENDERSON is really guilty of the charged offences he may, by the express terms of section 3, Act 2d, March, 1863, be tried and punished therefor by a civil court. PONTIAC.

HOT.

Canicular Calorifics—A Dog-Day's Diatribe.

Good Mr. MERRIAM, the Sage of Brooklyn Heights, one of the most honored of gentlemen and savans, was some years since called to a better world. Since then the weather has been all astray, like a ship without a rudder, and helpless humanity stumbles through storms and calms and seventy-two hour cycles and heated terms, with a blind fatuity painful to realize. For now we have no philosopher on the house-top, watching through the long night his thermo and baro and hygro and aneo meters, scanning the phenomena of the ever-varying sky, weighing the drops of rain, analyzing the morning dew, and deducing from volumes of tables that would appal a maker of logarithms the probable conditions of the imminent future. Left to itself, the weather has become erratic, unreliable, whimsical, full of vagaries, overleaping all precedents, and as changeable as woman herself. For which comparison, see the "Hávámál" or "The High One's Lay" of the "Elder Edda;" as thus:

"In a maiden's words
no one should place faith,
nor in what a woman says;
for on a turning wheel
have their hearts been formed,
and guile in their breasts been laid."

But weather is worse than woman; it is as fickle as fame—as unreliable as a politician's promise. By all philosophy we should have had from the first to the twentieth of June a gradually increasing temperature, gently transferring us from the delicious coolness of Spring to the fervid warmth of Summer; but there was no philosopher at the helm, and so we drifted wildly along through March winds and February rains, clinging to our heavy coats and umbrellas until the Sun touched Cancer; then came the change, all in a heap; from almost uncomfortable coolness we dropped instantly to eighty Fahrenheit; from dull gray clouds of bounteous rain we passed to a sky little less terrible than that one of brass threatened in Deuteronomy; the heated term has come to us as suddenly as it did to the three holy children in the hands of that herbivorous old despot, NEBUCHEDNEZZAR——with a difference; S., M. A. were delivered from the flames, but we are not. We are mere shell fish in the hands of the clerk of the weather, and he does us up roasted, broiled, fried and stewed in a way to make DORLON envious. On this third day of perspiring agony we rush frantically upon PIKE, the thermometer man in Broadway, and recklessly indulge in two of his little glass traps for catching heat; one is a plain English concern, which with dogged persistence refuses to go back a line, much less an inch, but unblushingly insists at this moment—10 P. M.—that it is eighty degrees hot. Not to be scared by such preposterous figures, we turn to our Reaumer, a steady-going sedate German institution, redolent of lager and limburger, a thermometer always cool and not easily disturbed; he says it is only twenty-five degrees hot, and we feel better; but on thrusting our head from the open window to get a breath of cool air, we are met with something very like the blasts inquired for of old Hamlet's ghost by his rash boy, Ham, Jr.—blasts from—well, no matter where. There is, perhaps, an unreal, simulated coolness—that delusive stirring of the air, which (I appeal to the late E. M. of the Heights) is all a sham, for in such a breeze Fahrenheit is entirely unmoved, and even Reaumer refuses to recede a jot. Can such things be, and overcome us like a Summer cloud? Not a bit of it—nary cloud; not even the little speck seen by the prophet's servant from the top of Carmel; the sky has been one unbroken solitude of nothingness, a pitiless dome of heat, converging its innumerable rays upon our devoted heads with the precision and power of an immeasurable burning glass. We gasp, liquefy, melt, shrivel up, and are no more. In short, it is infernally hot. How hot, we cannot say, and perhaps only Satan knows, as he is about the only one who is allowed to return from *there*. In such days we shun thermometers, or glance furtively at them, wilfully not seeing their register. There were all sorts of reports afloat, and fabulous figures spoken of. One romantic individual swa sure that he was on the shady side of Broadway thermometers that stood where greenbacks should be—at 100; but as he had been four hours in getting from Chamberlin's to the Astor, we do not put full faith in the accuracy of his vision. That for some hours the quicksilver flirted among the nineties, is quite certain, and still more certain is it that the day was by far the hottest one of 1866, as far as we have got. Now, at 1 A. M., the mercury is at 86, and the cool land breeze is moving toward the ocean, making the morning quite endurable. But the sky is pitiless—one dull, blueish-gray concave, without a speck save moon and stars to break the monotony. The stars are probably far enough off to keep cool; but the moon is slowly melting away, and within two weeks there will be nothing left of it but a little sickle-shaped strip of light, about the size of the golden crescent worn by the Sultan. If this is the style of heat for June, what may we look for by the middle of August?

THE C. A. ALVORD PIC-NIC.—The employes and patrons of C. A. ALVORD's printing establishment held their first annual pic-nic on Saturday, at Fort Lee, N. J. They were accompanied by a fine cotillion band, and passed the time in dancing, singing and pic-nicing until 3 o'clock, when they repaired to the Pavilion Hotel for dinner, which was served in the most approved style by the proprietor, Mr. STROAL, after which the Chairman, Mr. WM. HOBART LUCAS, made some very appropriate remarks, and was followed by M. C. A. ALVORD, who entertained the company by a very amusing and interesting discourse, in which he suggested that such meetings should occur more frequent. S. S. NICOLS, of Texas, was present, and responded to a call in a brief and pleasant manner. Letters were read from Judge PASCALL, of Texas, HORACE GREELEY, Esq., and others, regretting their inability to attend. The affair was an unusually pleasant one, and the party separated highly pleased with their excursion.

A Preternatural Stillness.

This simple instrument, says the *Western Episcopalian*, may be called absolutely noiseless. Testifying its busy motion *only* to the eye, it chants the other senses with a PRETERNATURAL STILLNESS. That instrument is no other than the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine.—*Advertisement.*

The Patent Rubber Neck Tie, for sale by TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Summer Hats of every kind at greatly reduced prices. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

For upwards of thirty years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Fraud.—An out-door florist, when "the season" was over, lately passed off as "genuine perfumes," some autumn flowers that he had cunningly sprinkled with PENNEY'S wonderful EGYPTIAN LOTUS. They were so exquisite as to cause hundreds of orders, and he made a small fortune. Was it a fraud?

WHITMAN & LOVEJOY, sole Agents, No. 42 Barclay-st.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per Hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

That Woman is the Crown of Creation, who but a brute will deny? And what proves it more than her love of beauty—beauty in music, in painting, in dress, in ornaments, and, more than all, in her passion for PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS. For sale by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & CO.'S, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dr. Hulse's Protector from Cholera.

Approved by the physicians of the Board of Health of the City of New-York. (See proceedings June 13, NEW-YORK TIMES.)

Numerous testimonials are (unsolicited by us) flowing in of cases of bowel complaints and cholera morbus cured by wearing the Pad.

All large establishments should supply their hands with the Pad, and act on the principle of the well-known proverb, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Any person with reasonable care and wearing the Pad can feel secure.

For sale at retail by all druggists.

At wholesale by
HALL & RUCKEL.
J. V. HULSE & CO., Proprietors,
No. 73 Pearl-st.,
New-York.

No Protective Duty is Necessary to secure for PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" a preference over Lubin's Extracts among connoisseurs in perfumes. The public should know, however, that the so-called Lubin's Extracts in this market are all domestic imitations. One bottle of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" is worth a gross of them.—*Bennington Banner.*

What is Death?—It is a total paralyzation of the nervous system; beware, then, of the first symptoms of nervous disease. Brace the system with BIOKRENE. This delightful vegetable elixir diffuses a delicious vital glow through every fibre, and removes every disability that interferes with the healthy exercise of the animal functions. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st.

In China, Physicians are paid by their patients while they are well, and the pay ceases when the patient is sick. The doctors of the Flowery Empire would do well to provide themselves with MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC. They would find that their list of non-paying patients would become small by degrees and beautifully less. A cunning people are these Celestials, and we doubt not they will take the hint. Our Tonic will benefit them more than their teas will benefit us. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

A Hint to those Preparing for the Country.

Go and see BROOKS' elegant assortment of boots and shoes, all the new French novelties, to suit the watering places, as well as substantial kinds for country wear. The largest and cheapest establishment in the City. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Genin's Summer Signals.—The Summer is upon us, and GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, signalizes its advent by introducing an infinite variety of Straw Hats of every class and kind for gentlemen, ladies, Misses, boys and infants. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A Cure at Last.—One more disease conquered! The worst cases of Rheumatism are being daily cured by the new and wonderful discovery known as METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures, without pain or inconvenience; worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Children's Carriages, Baby-tenders, swings, invalid propellers and toys, removed to No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

At Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding and visiting cards in this city.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon New Family Sewing-MACHINE.—Agents Wanted.—One machine free of charge. Send for circular. No. 581 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARKE—ABRAHAM.—On Thursday, June 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Sill, RICHARD CLARKE to ANNIE, daughter of Stephen Abraham, all of this City. No cards.

FITZGERALD—HOWELL—SEARS—HOWELL.—On Thursday, May 31, at the residence of the bride's father, in Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., by Rev. Arthur Harlowe, assisted by Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D., EDWARD M. FITZGERALD, Esq., of Pt. Pleasant, West Va., to Miss MARY E., daughter of Mr. Edmond S. Howell. Also, by the same, at the same time and place, BENJAMIN C. SEARS, Esq., of Blooming Grove, Orange County, to Miss PHŒBE E., daughter of Mr. Edmund S. Howell.

GORHAM—MARVINE.—On Thursday, June 14, at St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y., by Rev. Jno. Brainerd, GEORGE GORHAM, of Buffalo, N. Y., to ELLEN AUGUSTA, daughter of Edward E. Marvine, Esq., of Auburn.

HOFFMAN—ACKLEN.—On Saturday, June 23, at Zion Church, by Rev. G. H. Houghton SOUTHARD HOFFMAN and SARAH W., daughter of the late John Acklen, of Huntsville, Ala.

☞ Nashville papers please copy.

JAY—PICKERGILL.—On Thursday, June 7, at the Parish Church, Bexley, Kent, by Rev. Thomas Harding, Vicar, assisted by Rev. Henry Shepherd, Rector of Chalton Sarrey, CARL JAY, Esq., of Frankfort-on-the-Main, to ANNA RIGGS, youngest daughter of William C. Pickergill, Esq., of Blendon Hall, Kent.

DIED.

ADDOMS.—On Saturday, June 23, Mrs. SARAH S. ADDOMS, wife of Charles Addoms.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

ANDERSON.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday evening, June 23, STEPHEN ANDERSON, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held from the M. E. Church on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—On Saturday, June 23, PHILEMON H. CARPENTER, of New-Rochelle, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—On Monday, June 25, Mrs. SARAH CAMPBELL, relict of the late Thomas B. Campbell, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Wm. B. Spelman, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Dow, No. 155 East 28th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DAWSON.—On Sunday morning, June 24, B. F. DAWSON, in his 58th year.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 12 M.

DE MILLE.—On Saturday evening, June 23, HARRIET ADELAIDE, wife of Rev. J. H. Hobart De Mille, of Mott Haven, N. Y., and youngest daughter of the late John S. Smith, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 234 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, June 26, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

GLEASON.—In East Haddam, Conn., on Saturday, June 16, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. S. Gates, GEORGE BRAINARD GLEASON, in the 72d year of his age.

KELLOGG.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, June 24, Miss SARAH LOUISE KELLOGG, aged 33 years.

Funeral will be on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the family residence, No. 137 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J. Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LECOUR.—On Monday evening, June 25, CHARLES W. LECOUR, aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MCGUIRE.—A solemn Requiem Mass will be said at St. Michael's Church, in 32d-st. and 9th-av., on Wednesday morning, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the repose of the soul of PATRICK MCGUIRE, who died April 19 last.

PERLEY.—On Sunday evening, June 23, CHARLES PERLEY, Jr., aged 31 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Putnam Lodge, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 957 2d-av., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Sunday night, June 24, JOSEPHINE ROBERTS, widow of Erastus B. Roberts, and daughter of the late Peter Stagg.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Ferdinand Stagg, No. 36 West 17th-st.

ROBERTS.—On Sunday, June 24, DAVID ROBERTS, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the John-st. Methodist Church, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SPADER.—In Jersey City, on Monday, June 25, JOHN S. SPADER, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Mr. M. Spader, No. 317 South 5th-st. His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

TITUS.—On Second Day, Sixth month, 25th, SARAH U. TITUS, widow of the late Richard Titus, aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 119 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Fourth Day, at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WALKER.—At Bloomingdale, on Thursday, June 21, Mrs. MATILDA WALKER, in the 63d year of her age.

WARREN.—In Mount Clair, N. J., on Sunday, June 24, of inflammation of the brain, THEODORE CROSBY, youngest child of Dorman T. and Harriet C. Warren, of Mount Clair, aged 8 months.

Funeral at their residence this day, (Tuesday,) June 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department of the death, on the 24th of November, 1865, on board the English ship *Glenforth*, of JOSEPH CUFFY, a native of Long Island, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,
No. 257 Washington-st., corner Murray-st.,
have a choice stock of the following articles:
EXTRA No. 1 and MESS MACKEREL.
EXTRA kettle rendered LARD in barrels and halves.
EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS in BAGS.
EXTRA SUGAR CURED BEEF in BAGS.
EXTRA SUGAR CURED SHOULDERS in BAGS.
EXTRA CHEESE and BUTTER.
EXTRA DUTCHESS COUNTY MESS PORK.

A CLEAR HEAD
FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle of
CONGRESS WATER
before breakfast.
CONGRESS WATER
CURES BILIOUSNESS,
CLEARS THE HEAD,
SHARPENS THE APPETITE.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY and DYSPEPSIA,
TAKE
EMPIRE WATER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TRAVELING SUITS
of all wool cassimere for
18 DOLLARS,
suitable for the SEA SIDE or the MOUNTAINS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, cor. Grand-st.,
Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A PREVENTIVE
AGAINST
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
WILL CURE
ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water (as a drink) will in a few minutes stop the most painful discharges, and restore the patient to health and comfort.
RAPIDLY CURES
All Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sore Throat, Asthma, Diphtheria, Nervous Headache.
WHEREVER PAIN EXISTS
Apply the READY RELIEF. It will afford immediate ease and a quick cure.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY NEW, tasty and well-made Spring and Summer Clothing is at F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, the largest store and assortment in the City, and prices less.

GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS.
Amethyst, Topaz, Bloodstone, Carbuncle, Onyx, &c.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.
ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
GOLD AND SILVER.
DIAMOND AND ENAMELED WATCHES
FOR LADIES.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GOLD and SILVER, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, to Three Hundred Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVERWARE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
New styles. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni for the election of officers and the transaction of other business will be held in the College Library, 49th-st., near 5th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 26, at 8 o'clock. After the meeting there will be a social reunion of the Alumni. The Trustees, Faculty and graduates of the College are cordially invited to attend.
A. S. VAN DUSER, Secretary,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 3 East 28th-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
WM. CLIFT, Controller.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S
LADIES' ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOON,
No. 555 BROADWAY,
New-York.
Ice Cream for Strawberry Festivals and Excursions at wholesale prices.
Open for breakfast at 6 o'clock every morning.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.
Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Buy your SEWING-MACHINE where you can exchange it if not suited.
All of the BEST FOR SALE at the
New-York Sewing-Machine Emporium.
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY.

WINTER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW-MILL, and appurtenances, with Lane's Patent Set and Feed Works.
The Brooklyn Saw-mill Company write, May 8, 1866: "We have in use Winter's Mill, with Lane's Patent and Emerson's Independent Tooth Saw, and regard them superior to any other in use, and among the greatest improvements of the age."
Pamphlets furnished.
WINTER & CO.,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT—One of the most pleasant and yet convenient in the neighborhood of this City, for families and single gentlemen, is the Brighton House, Perth Amboy, N. J. The house has large and well ventilated rooms; the grounds are well shaded, and access to the hotel is so convenient that business men may enjoy all the advantages of the country, and yet attend to business daily. Apply in person, or by letter, to JOHN C. TULLY, Brighton House, Perth Amboy, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES EXCHANGED, FOR sale and to rent. Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange, without extra charge, if not satisfied. SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S furnishing, at retail, very cheap, at No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House, Gray's molded collars, 30 cents; fine linen collars, $2 per dozen; elegant dress shirts, $3, (regular price $4.) Other goods in proportion. Call at once.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut to order, boiled and repaired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW LITERARY PAPER.
READY THIS DAY, JUNE 26,
THE FIRST NUMBER
OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TATTLER!
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TATTLER!
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TATTLER!
Containing Choice Essays, Thrilling Sketches, Gems of Poetry, Sparkling Editorials, Humorous Tattlings, Illustrations, &c., &c., &c.
Also, the initiative chapters of the GREAT MORAL STORY, by MISS MARY E. SIDNEY, entitled ISABEL LORIMER; OR, A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE.
Also, a brilliant Essay by WILLIAM E. PABOR, entitled OF THE SONGS THE SEA SHELLS SING, an exquisite piece of classic composition.
THE TATTLER
will prove an unexceptionable family paper, and will be a "Welcome Guest" in every family circle.
READY THIS DAY, JUNE 26.
ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR IT.
PRICE SIX CENTS.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Publishers' Agents,
New-York.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.
The articles in the Summer number on Heine, the South American Republic, the Charlatanism of our Opera Directors, and Partisan Reconstruction, should be read by all. Every business man—all who insure property, life or limb—should read the criticisms on Insurance Companies. Subscription $5 a year. General agents, American News Co. EDW. I. SEARS, Editor and Publisher, No. 61 Broadway.

THIS DAY, IN CROWN 8VO., PRICE $2,
THE RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS OF AMERICA,
Ascertained during a visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865.
By SIR S. MORTON PETO, Bart.,
Member of the British House of Commons.
New-York: ALEXANDER STRAHAN & CO.
Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., and for sale by all booksellers.

HAWKINS' ZOUAVES: 12MO. VOL. $1 25. C. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

HOLDERS OF

6's of '81, 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds

Should avail themselves of the present

HIGH PRICE OF GOLD

By selling the Coupons due
July, September and November.
We buy them or cash them in Gold at best rates,
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st. New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

THOMAS WILDES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE AND CITY BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, EXPRESS STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIP, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE.
$100,000 BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD STOCK.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, 1,000 SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, $100 EACH. This Company paid a dividend in February last of 5 per cent., and has just declared another of 5 per cent. out of the earnings of six months, payable on the 1st of August next. The business of the road is constantly increasing, and the stock offers unusual inducements for investment. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further information apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

NOTICE.

The July coupons of the 8 per cent. Freeport Railroad bonds of California will be paid in gold on and after the 1st proximo, less Government tax, by

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The notice of meeting called for June 28, "to take into consideration the propriety of raising means for the purpose of casing wells on the Company's property," is hereby withdrawn for the following reason: Since issuing said notice the Trustees have had several wells cased, as an experiment, with highly satisfactory results, increasing the production from 10 barrels (per day) to 100 barrels (per day) each. The Trustees propose to continue casing additional wells, and feel confident the yield of oil can be largely increased, thereby obviating the necessity of borrowing money, and enabling the Company to resume the payment of dividends at an early day.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAGENAW VALLEY LAND SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Those holding certificates of stock not transferred on the books to their name are requested to call on or before July 1, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., and transfer the same, as the books will be closed after that date, with a view of making a division of the lands of the Company among its stockholders, according to an act of the Legislature passed at its late session. The property will be divided as represented on the books at that date. By order of the Board. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds of Allegheny, that the coupons on said bonds coming due July 1, 1866, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn.

D. MACFERRON,
Treasurer of Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, No. 23 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th July.

WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, Third Floor,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will remain closed until the 1st July next.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, due July 1 proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

$50 REWARD! – STOLEN – CERTIFICATES No. "272," in name of Goodyear Bros. Durand, and No. "629," in name of W. L. Jenkins,—one hundred shares each—preferred stock of the "Mariposa Mining Company." All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped.

J. M. SEIGFRIED,
Office, White, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1864, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—THE annual interest on the scrip issued by this company, will be due and payable at their transfer office, No. 61 Maiden Lane, New-York, on and after July 2, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 5th inst., both days inclusive.

B. S. GIBLIN, Treasurer.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE NEW bonds of the State for sale low or exchanged for old bonds with coupons attached. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

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FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	106¼	106¾	June, 7-30	102¾	102⅞
Coupon, '81	110¾	110⅞	July, 7-30	102⅝	102⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102¾	103	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	103¾	103⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	102¾	103	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	111⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	102½	102⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¾	110⅞
10-40 Registered	96	96¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109¾	109⅞
10-40 Coupon	96½	96⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107¾	108⅜
Curr'cy Certifics.	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106¾	106⅞
Gold	153	153⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	106⅜
August, 7-30	102⅜	102⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅜	105⅞

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

1866.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

(Free from Government tax.)
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

Interest on all new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED,
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits in June draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

DIVIDENDS,

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

37TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. CO.,
WATERTOWN, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th day of July next. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till the date of payment.

Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was duly reëlected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Treasurer for the ensuing year.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. payable on the 2d July next, free of Government tax.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to July 3.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
BROOKLYN, E. D., June 22, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after July 2. Transfer books will be closed until that day.

H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 2 next. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—New-York, June 22, 1866.—A quarterly dividend of FOUR (4) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent. payable on the 2d July next. Transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 3.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 9.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	136,136 72
ASSETS	$289,136 72

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. and the Government tax was this day declared, payable July 2, 1866.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 2, 1866.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 516 Broadway, have declared out of the surplus profits the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. on sums not exceeding $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; and have in addition declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years prior to 1st July, 1866; two per cent. on similar sums which have so remained for two years prior to same period, and one per cent. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to same period. These dividends are credited or payable to depositors on and after July 16, 1866, and the Institution pays the Government tax. Interest uncalled for is added to the principal. The extra dividend thus apportioned was made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money having been thus left undisturbed has most contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
June 16, 1866.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) has been declared out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, prox. The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 to July 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND. – A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 3d of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until 2d proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, June 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 10, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date.

By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 30, 1866.

The transfer-books will close on MONDAY, June 25, and remain closed until July 2, 1866.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 2, next.

The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d July.

By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive.

By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after July 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., to reopen on the 2d July next. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE TRADEMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY PORTINGTON, plaintiff, against ROBERT C. PORTINGTON, FRANCIS PORTINGTON and CHARLOTTE C. PORTINGTON, defendants. Summons for relief: com. not served. To the defendants and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1866.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 10th day of April, 1866.

WEEKS & FORSTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall-st.

[U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent revenue stamp duly canceled—W. & F., April 7, 1866.]
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AUCTION SALES.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants thereto; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place. JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 5, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place. JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 13, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is further adjourned until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place. JOHN W. THORP,
Dated June 20, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

635,000 POUNDS

of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga.,

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

Sale commencing at 10 A. M.

The iron is as follows:

150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city near the wharf.

130,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.

43,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.

91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.

54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.

15,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.

156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.

8,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.
Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

JUNE 27, 1866.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their THIRTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

FROM 30,000 TO 35,000 TONS

of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON WEST 24TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the administratrix of Daniel M. Hodges, deceased, the following-described leasehold premises, viz.:

WEST 24TH-ST.—The two-story and basement brick house and lease of lot, situate on the southerly side of West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and known as No. 288. The lease is from the estate of Clement C. Moore, 21 years to run from May 1, 1856, at an annual ground rent of $70, with covenants for renewal. Lot, 14.8x80 feet; house about 45 feet deep. The house can be seen by permit from the auctioneers. Possession immediately.

U. S. INT. REVENUE SALE AT AUCTION.

At No. 1 East 21st-st., in the City of N. Y., on TUESDAY, the 26th of JUNE, 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, 25 writing desks, belonging to C. Stader, distrained for the collection of a tax due to the United States.

H. H. SNELLING, Deputy Collector.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture removed from Brooklyn and made to order by Meeks & Marcott, 30 or 40 rich carpets, 600 linen sheets, 20 or 30 pair lace curtains, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large amount of really good furniture from a family leaving for Europe; all the furniture was made by Meeks & Marcott, and will embrace parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement, and embracing rosewood, black-walnut and oak; also, 30 or 40 carpets, some of which are very rich; also, 40 or 50 pair of lace curtains, 600 linen sheets, silver plated ware, chandeliers, China and glassware, kitchen goods, &c. Sale will be peremptory.

Also, 6 cases champagne.

N. B.—At private sale one fine four-wheeled coupe.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 frails Seedless Raisins.
15 barrels Prunes.
10 casks Prunes.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
735 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,264 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Guiseppina*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within the store:
200 boxes fresh Sicily Mountain Oranges.

NAVIGATION OFFICE,
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

BY ORDER OF COMMODORE CHAS. H. BELL, commanding Navy-yard, New-York, there will be sold at public auction, at 12 M. on FRIDAY, July 6, at the Navigation Store-room, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, a quantity of condemned NAVIGATION STORES, consisting in part of lamps, lanterns, bunting, rope, wire rope, &c. Also, at same time and place, a lot of kerosene lamps, wicks and chimneys, log slates, &c., in good condition. The articles can be seen and lists obtained on application to the Navigation Officer, at the Navy-yard, previous to the sale.

ED. F. NICHOLS,
Commander and Navigation Officer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway:

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS, by the American and Flemish schools, many of which are of a very high order, received from various contributions. Also, several pictures by old masters. Also, several CARICATURES of celebrated men by THOMAS NAST. Full particulars in catalogue.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

FORTY-FIRST SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY, takes place on TUESDAY, June 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st., consisting of miscellaneous articles, iron, cotton, wool, sugars, cigars, &c., men's and women's clothing, dry goods, watches, jewelry, pistols, hardware, shoes, rubbers, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF THE PROPERTY BElonging to the Halstead estate at Rye, Westchester County, was adjourned in consequence of the storm to THURSDAY, June 28, at 1 o'clock, on the premises. Maps at the Office, No. 43 Wall-st.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 13 Barclay-st., a general assortment of white granite and common crockery, glass, &c., the stock of a retailer, and must be sold without reserve. Goods well packed for shipping.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the wearing apparel, jewelry, diamonds and personal effects of the late Sophia McDonough. By order of the Administrators.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

GREAT REDUCTION ON SILK GOODS, ESPECIALLY ON BLACK SILK.

FANCY FOULARD SILKS, at 85 cents, worth $1 25.

500 pieces PLAIN GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, double width, in all the new shades, at 35 cents, worth 50 cents.

300 pieces PLAIDED, STRIPED AND CHINE SENOS, at 38 cents, worth 50 cents.

ALL THE ORGANDIES, JACONETS AND FRENCH PERCALES marked down in price, to close the importation.

1,000 pieces BAREGE GRENADINE, double width, dark plaids, for sea shore, at 25 cents per yard, worth 50 cents.

EXTRA RICH BLACK BAREGE GRENADINE AND BLACK GOODS, for mourning, reduced 25 per cent.

CLOAKS, SACQUES AND BASQUES AT HALF THEIR VALUE.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 BROADWAY,
Corner of Waverley-place.

SPECIAL NOTICE

On and after MONDAY, June 25, we will offer

AT RETAIL,

Much below cost, the balance of Spring and Summer Stock of

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES,
GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, PERCALES,
PRINTS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, LINENS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
RICH PARIS-MADE CLOAKS,

and CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., of our own manufacture.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S

Undergarments, Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Corsets, Corset Covers, Waists, Caps, &c., &

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS

FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES and IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEEN'S CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, worth $1 50.
CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.
COLORADO and CRAPE CLOTH, two yards wide.
THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS, at a great sacrifice.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

THE LARGEST
AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GAYNOR,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

OUR PREPARATIONS TO

EXTEND OUR STORE INTO FOURTEENTH-ST.
COMPEL US TO REDUCE OUR PRESENT STOCK
TO THE LOWEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT.
WE NOW
OFFER OUR LARGE STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACE GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH FANS, PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
Furnishing Goods, Bradley's Duplex Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' Underwear, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lace Mitts, Gloves, &c.,
LLAMA AND PUSHER LACE SHAWLS,
all QUALITIES and PRICES,
Breakfast Shawls,
SARATOGA, NEWPORT, LONG BRANCH AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SHAWLS,
Dinner and Evening Shawls,
Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid Gloves,
Best quality;

Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., and every article in our stock, at astonishingly low prices, for the next thirty days.

R. H. MACY,

FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW RIBBONS, every width, color and shade.
NEW SILKS, CRAPES, and other materials for bonnets.
REAL LACES, Guipures, Point, Cluny, Thread, Malines, &c., cheap.
New shades in BONNET VELVETS.
Bargains in EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
Large Lot of LINEN SETS, half price.
We have LADIES' KID GLOVES at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 50 the pair.
Large variety of Silk, Lisle, Thread and other GLOVES.
HEM-STITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20, 25, 31, 38, 44, and 56 cents—great bargains.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS and TURBAN FEATHERS.
Novelties in DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, GIMPS, VELVETS, &c., unusual variety.
Also, full line of PARASOLS, under regular prices.
FANS, FANS—cheap.
Endless variety in YANKEE NOTIONS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, HATS and CAPS—every shape, quality, size and braid. Prices down! down!

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREkeepers—Our new wholesale rooms will be ready for business to-day. We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

SMILLIE & CO.,

WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE ALL their ELEGANT STOCK of MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from former prices. Llama Lace Points from $18 to $100. SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

AT HENSHEL'S,

No. 383 8th-av., near 30th-st.

CORSETS (warranted whalebone)....................50c.
THIRTY SPRING TAPE SKIRTS....................75c.
A large stock of French Werley Corsets.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, (NEW STORE.)

Elegant styles, 25 per cent. less than former prices, for the balance of the month.

Mrs. GAYNOR, No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

MILLINERY.

TRAVELING BONNETS, SUNDOWNS and Turbans, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Illusion May Queens for Summer wear; real Lace Bonnets; Straw Goods of every description; Sea-Sides $1; Bonnets $1, worth $3.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts., New-York.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS

IN

Gentlemen's & Boys'

FINE

CLOTHING.

We are closing out our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing at very low prices, to make room for extensive alterations in the building.

A fine opportunity for gentlemen and boys to replenish their wardrobe for the Summer of choice styles fine clothing, all made and trimmed equal to custom work.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 62 Lafayette-place and No. 34 4th-av.,
opposite Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended expert cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, young girls for private families, hotels and boarding-houses.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook, or would take entire charge of a house during the Summer months; can come highly recommended from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 146 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as purse and seamstress, or chambermaid; can cut and fit children's clothes; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROESTANT young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; good City reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply in the fancy store, No. 263 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, in City or country, as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid; is an experienced nurse and a good sewer; has good references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE woman to take care of a invalid person, or an infant from its birth; or a seamstress; would assist with housekeeping; good reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook in a private family, or to take charge of a house in the absence of a family; understands all kinds of baking. Call, for two days, at present employer's, No. 6 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an English Protestant woman, competent to take full charge of children; no objection to any part of the country; good testimonials. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can give first-class reference from her last employer. Call at or address No. 76 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or will do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference furnished. Call at No. 312 7th-av., corner 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an American of long experience, in the country; understands all the higher branches of cooking; the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at the Hotel St. Germain, 22d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable American woman as first-class cook; understands meats, pastry, creams, &c.; will go anywhere in the country or City; good references. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, a situation to instruct young children; would take care of them, or would travel with and attend a lady; would like to go to Europe. Call or address E. H. No. 49 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook; willing to help with the washing; excellent maker of bread and pies; is willing and obliging; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl a situation as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to go into the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to do chamber-work or plain sewing, and assist with the ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 178 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SEAMSTRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT PERSONS an engagement, one as cook; understands it in all its branches; the other as waitress; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 150 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT HAND TO GO out by the day to do washing and ironing, or will take it home; the best of reference required. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French Protestant girl about 15 years of age, as nurse, &c.; or take care of children and do plain sewing; good references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 731 2d-av., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing. No. 278 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands jellies, boning, and pastries; the best reference given. Call at No. 158 West 20th-st.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY DESIRES a situation for her cook, who can be recommended as thoroughly understanding her business; country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 415 5th-av.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION for a young woman as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 31 West 34th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION for a deserving young girl to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; she can be well recommended. Call at No. 9 West 35th-st.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 50 East 28th-st., one door east of 4th-av., wants first-class help for City and country. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day or week; understands dressmaking; can also cut and make children's clothes. Call or address No. 168 East 26th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to take in the washing of two or three persons to her own house. Will be at No. 145 12th-st. to-day.

MALES.

WNNTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man without incumbrance, as practical gardener and farmer; understands the raising all kinds of vegetables and stock, the care of greenhouse and grapery, the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate hand with horses, and a good, steady driver; the woman is a first-rate hand with milk and butter; is an excellent laundress; lodge wanted. Can take charge of any gentleman's place. The best of reference. Address N. O., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER STEADY MAN A situation as coachman and gardener, or either; understands both; will be found willing and obliging, and make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; can take care of horses, carriages and harness; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address H. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable Scotchman, married, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to any part of the country; best of reference. Address J. R. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, lately landed, the man an experienced farmer, and the wife to do housework and take charge of a dairy; can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., 2d block west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant Scotch man as coachman and plain gardener; is a good and careful driver; understands the care of horses perfectly; good City and country reference. Address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; understands his business thoroughly; first-class groom and driver; is willing to make himself useful any way; the best of reference from his last employer. Address No. 421 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; understands his business; his wife to do chamberwork; both have good references; are willing to engage at moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses and cows, and would make himself useful about a gentleman's place; the best of reference given. Address P. M. Henderson's office, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS a good groom and driver; City or country; is sober and honest; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 59 West 44th-st., for one week, or call on Mr. Sward, No. 21 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER'S SITuation, or to superintend a gentleman's place, for profit or otherwise, by a man of ability; best City reference. Apply or address E. C., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN MAN and wife; the man understands the care of horses, farm and garden work, and the woman the general household. Apply at No. 4 Varick-st., corner Franklin, near West Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; his wife is a very good dressmaker; good recommendations from his last place. Inquire at No. 39 Allen-st., second floor, SMITH.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF age, a situation as clerk in a banker's or broker's office; can furnish good references. Address, for three days, J. W. WILSON, No. 25 Tompkins-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young Scotchman who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of references. Address R. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a young man of long experience, lately from the old country; country preferred. Address P. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who thoroughly understands his business. Address LUDWIG WOLF, Locust Valley, Queens County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN (English) to take charge of horse, cow and garden. Address J. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A WORKING gardener, and would take care of a horse and carriage, and is a careful driver, and is able to do any work about a gentleman's place. Address W. O., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and gardener; good references, and moderate wages expected. Call, or address AUGUSTUS, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman or gardener; understands both; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD SOBER, industrious man, as coachman and groom. Address M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

TO CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS.—A young man, familiar with the Custom-house business, desires a situation in a broker's office; first-class references. Address R. H. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.

Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,

MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, to take charge of a gentleman's place, a few miles from the City; one fully conversant with fruit, flowers and general gardening only need apply; must be a married man, whose wife is a competent dairy woman. Address S., Box No. 2930, N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE COMPANY, two clerks; must write well, be active and willing to work. Address Box No. 3,382 Post-office, with full name, age, residence and references. Salary not to exceed $400 per annum each.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE to learn the business, age 16 or 17, and one who resides with his parents. Address, in applicant's handwriting, A. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN a woolen importing house; one who speaks and writes German preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 4,161 City Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 20 YEARS of age, to act as outside salesman and collector; best of references required. Address S. A., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPers, to whom liberal salaries will be paid. Address by letter, with reference, A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RECTIFIER AND mixer for a distillery. Apply immediately at No. 171 Broadway, Office No. 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good hand, to make out bills, for a few days. Address Box No. 3,108 Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class wood-workmen, in a car-factory, near this City. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—A BOY—ONE THAT CAN COME well recommended. Address Box 2,260 Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ANSWER IN handwriting, Box No. 4,442 Post-office.

FAMILIES WANTED—FIVE FAMILIES having four or more children old enough to work in a cotton mill; to such pleasant homes in a country town and good wages will be given. Address N. P. AKIN, Philmont, Columbia County, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST $25 sewing-machines in the market; a liberal commission given; machines warranted as represented. For terms address SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 14th of July proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery, at the Navy-yard, New-York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy-yard, New-York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 46th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.

Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 1 o'clock P. M. of FRIDAY, June 29, 1866, for furnishing fresh Beef in such quantities as may be required from day to day for one year from the 10th of July, 1866, commencing on that day, at David's and Hart Islands, Fort Schuyler and Willet's Point, Sandy Hook, Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton, Lafayette and Wood, and New-York City, and all other places in the vicinities of each place and post as are not otherwise provided for.

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

All bids must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.

(Names of guarantors.) { ———— ————."

Bidders themselves must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety, two being required. *Any informality in the proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments will be made monthly in such funds as may be furnished by the Government, viz.: currency, checks on certificates of indebtedness or others.

Any other information desired by those proposing to bid will be furnished on application at this office.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Bt. Major C. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1866, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes, viz:

1,300 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.

5,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

42 tons of branch pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bid must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 30th instant, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, *and subject to the usual inspection thereat*, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
1 Root's Engine, 15-horse power.
65 Seamless Composition Boiler Tubes, 2 inches inside diameter, 2 feet 10 in. long.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
3,000 pounds White Lead in oil, 2,000 pounds Red Lead dry.
12 dozen Paint Brushes, 13 boxes double thick Glass.
100 gallons Winter-strained Sperm Oil, 5 bbls. Coal Tar.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS,
30 yards of Fearnought.
1 Rotary Punching Machine for punching sheathing copper.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars, for the guidance of bidders, to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cts.; gents, $1.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 302 Washington-st., near Reade.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,693	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

THE QUEEN	SATURDAY, June 30
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, July 7
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, July 14
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK	SATURDAY, July 28

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35, currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	June 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	June 30
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	July 7
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	July 14
ETNA	SATURDAY	July 21

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 30, at 9 o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III.	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and
MERRIMACK, E. VAN TYCK, Com'r, (extra) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ... 19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

First cabin ... $132 50 | Second cabin ... $65 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

PALMYRA	WEDNESDAY, June 27.
TARIFA	WEDNESDAY, July 4.
TRIPOLI	WEDNESDAY, July 11.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.

CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, June 30
BRITANNIA	SATURDAY, July 14
HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, July 28

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 27th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The JAVA will sail 11th July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.

The new side-wheel ocean steamer,
RAPIDAN,
Capt. W. H. EATON,
Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Freight taken at favorable rates. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.

This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.

This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA,
will follow on SATURDAY, July 7.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE ... THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER ... Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA ... Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
E. B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.

JULY 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JULY 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR WHITE MOUNTAINS AND CANADA, VIA PORTLAND.

The first-class steamships DIRIGO and FRANCONIA form a Semi-Weekly line between New-York and Portland, leaving Pier No. 38 East River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

The DIRIGO leaves New-York SATURDAYS, and Portland WEDNESDAYS.

The FRANCONIA leaves New-York WEDNESDAYS, and Portland SATURDAYS.

This is one of the most expeditious and agreeable routes from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sound to Portland, and by Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is about six miles from the Glen House.

The steamers on this line are new, and their accommodations for passengers are strictly first-class.

Passage to Portland, including stateroom, $6; meals extra. Tickets procured at office, on Pier No. 38 East River.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

"PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS"
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
CATHARINE WHITING,
S. F. BAKER, Commander,
Is loading at Pier No. 12 North River. Sails THURSDAY, June 28, positively at 3 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of drayage by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.,

The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, June 28, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON ... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ... Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage ... $20

The favorite passenger steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin passage ... $15.

Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.

The new and first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 30.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.:

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MURCH,	LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING,
TUESDAY, July 10 and 24.	TUESDAY, July 3, 17 and 31.
TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21.	TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28.

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing
ROBERT HANNA & CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.

Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership existing under the firm name of JOHN DEGRAW & RIKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm must be presented at their office, Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment without delay at the same place.
JOHN DEGRAW,
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the business on his own account at the same place.
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE FIRM OF R. COLMAN, T. STEELE and J. BLEWITT has ceased to exist.
RICHARD COLMAN, THOS. STEELE, and JOHN BLEWITT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, either active or special, with the above amount, to join the advertisers in a cash manufacturing business already established; goods staple, easy of sale, and profits large. Principals only need address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 5,424 New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN (young man preferred) with $10,000 and good recommendations, to fill the vacancy of a partner in a broker's office; half-interest. Address, for one week, BROKER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN a safe and lucrative business; $300 to $500 required. Apply to S. B. H., No. 116 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

YOUNG MEN WITH $5 TO $50 CAPITAL can find good investments, large profits and no risk. Apply to S. B. H., No. 116 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.

Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

AN IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM—HICKS' PATENT DIRECT-ACTING RECIPROCATING PISTON DOUBLE CUT-OFF STEAM-ENGINE.

Its advantages over other engine are:
Great reduction of friction and economy of steam.
Extreme simplicity of construction and operation.
Greater durability and saving of repairs.
Requiring no protection from the weather.
Can be run at any velocity and in any position.
It has no dead points.
More perfect and rapid valve motions.
Dispensing with external valves and steam chests.
Dispensing with valve and reversing gear.
More uniform and continuous motion.
The cylinders cannot get out of line.
Great economy of foundations and setting up.
It saves 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction, number of parts and transportation.
Adapted to all purposes. For circulars address
THE HICKS ENGINE COMPANY,
No. 85 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mechanics' tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse 4 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

TOBACCO CUTTERS, HAND MACHINES, suitable for tobacco dealers and growers; will cut chewing or smoking. Manufactory No. 15 East 27th-st.
J. THOMPSON.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRATTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday,	17, 7	A.M.	Sunday,	17, 11½	A.M.
Monday,	18, 7½	A.M.	Monday,	18, 11½	A.M.
Tuesday,	19, 8	A.M.	Tuesday,	19, 12	M.
Wednesday,	20, 9	A.M.	Wednesday,	20, 12½	P.M.
Thursday,	21, 10	A.M.	Thursday,	21, 1½	P.M.
Friday,	22, 10½	A.M.	Friday,	22, 2	P.M.
Saturday,	23, 2	P.M.	Saturday,	23, 5	P.M.
Sunday,	24, 11	A.M.	Sunday,	24, 4	P.M.
Monday,	25, 2	A.M.	Monday,	25, 6	A.M.
Monday,	25, 3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	26, 6½	A.M.
Tuesday,	26, 3½	P.M.	Wednesday,	27, 6½	A.M.
Wednesday,	27, 3½	P.M.	Thursday,	28, 6½	A.M.
Thursday,	28, 3½	P.M.	Friday,	29, 7	A.M.
Friday,	29, 4	P.M.	Saturday,	30, 7½	A.M.
Saturday,	30, 4½	P.M.			

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M.	Friday, 20, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M.
Sunday, July 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 1, at 5 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Syracuse	$4 05
New-York to Rochester	5 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	7 25

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL will leave EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CHANGE OF PIER—TROY LINE.—STEAMERS CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE are leaving pier foot of Harrison-st., North River, instead of Pier No. 40, daily at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (*via* stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (*via* stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application.
L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVing more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and wife, or a small-sized family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address H. C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING MORE rooms than he requires, would let a tip-top suite of rooms on second floor, front; also, three single rooms for gentlemen, with or without meals; location delightfully situated on Murray Hill, Lexington-av., near 34th-st. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board from Nov. 1; will pay the rent of the room till that time if necessary; private family preferred. Address H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED FRONT PARlor in a private family, with or without breakfast, to one or two gentlemen of respectability. Inquire at No. 208 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND VERY desirable rooms, with board, at No. 243 West 42d-st., near Broadway; location unusually pleasant and healthy; house first-class; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—IN A PRIvate family, to gentlemen, with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 24 East 20th-st., four doors from Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS—A short distance from the depot, the former residence of Judge Beebe, is now open as a first-class boarding-house, fine healthy location, extensive ground, fruit in abundance, water throughout the house and bath; stabling on the place. For particulars apply at the house, or at No. 80 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—BOARD CAN BE OBtained for 7 or 8 persons in a country residence, 5½ miles from Greenwich, Conn. The house is large and airy, surrounded by large shade trees, and plentifully supplied with fruit trees, &c.; stage passes door morning and evening to railroad and steamboat. Address WM. H. LOCKWOOD, Stanwich, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OR a few single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer at a farm-house on the line of the Erie Railroad; healthy locality, with beautiful mountain scenery. Address J. B. W., Box No. 35 Otisville, Orange County; refer to D. C. WILSON, No. 172 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MRS. F. READ'S, Goshen, Orange County; good board and accommodations; piazza well shaded; piano and dancing-room, swing, croquette, and five minutes' walk from the depot (Erie Railroad.) Terms $10 and $8 per week.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NORWALK, CONN.—One or two families can be accommodated with good board at a farm-house, in a pleasant and healthful location; plenty of fruit and shade, view of Sound, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family occupying a large house, beautifully situated, of easy access; fine shade; good garden; variety of fruit, and good table; boating and fishing. Inquire of D. A. BOODY, No. 8 Wall-st., first floor.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

ABOUT FIFTEEN PERSONS CAN BE accommodated with very desirable board at Stamford, Conn. House situated on Summer-st., within ten minutes' walk of depot, 1¼ hours' ride from the City, and easy access to boat running every day. Accommodations for horses and carriages on premises. Terms, $10 per week. Address, for one week, Mrs. W. P. H., Box No. 313 Post-office Stamford, Conn., or THOMAS BROWN, No. 218 Henry-st., New-York City.

TO LET WITH BOARD—ONE OR TWO very pleasant rooms. Any wishing the comforts of a home and good country air, will find the same at No. 230 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., about 10 minutes' walk from Market or Chestnut-st. depots.

SUMMER BOARDERS.—FOUR LARGE square rooms, with good board, at the well-shaded farm-house of Mrs. E. C. Pinney, can be obtained from July 1. Address her at Elizabeth, N. J., or inquire of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—AT NORWALK, Conn., two front rooms, very pleasant and airy, convenient for a family or otherwise, fronting on Union Park. Reference, John Stout, Esq., Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, New-York.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT the Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. This house has large shady lawns, is very private and well adapted to the comfort of good-class families. Apply as above or to CHAS. LEFLER, 42 Clinton-place.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TWENTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, per Morris and Essex Railroad; four rooms can be obtained with accommodation for horses and carriages.
Mrs. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs four times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J. Reference E. Walter, No. 35 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE HIGHLANDS.—BACK parlor and two hall bedrooms, at a farmhouse, three miles north of Peekskill; location unsurpassed. Inquire of C. W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

SUMMER HOME—GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT rooms, delightful village, livery, fishing, health and comfort, Saratoga and Lake George—open July 2.
J. H. LANSLEY, Poultney, Vt.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

AT YONKERS, WITHIN TEN MINUTES' walk of depot, large pleasant rooms, with first-class board; abundance of shade and fruit; terms moderate. Address W. H. PERRY, Yonkers.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF eight persons, on a farm among the hills, within 50 miles of New-York City. Address Box No. 1,715 New-York Post-office, stating terms for adults and children.

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—THE MANSION HOUSE is now opened as a private boarding-house; good boating, stabling, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. ANDERSON, No. 299 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, ONE HOUR FROM WALL-ST.—A private family would like to accommodate a few good boarders; good carriage-house and stable. Address Room No. 3, basement, 30 Broad-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.

AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven.
L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known hotel has been thoroughly renovated and gas introduced in every room. It will be opened for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.
JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d.

MCDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above popular hotel having been thoroughly renovated is now open for the reception of guests. The location of this house in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery, splendid drives, excellent hunting and fishing, and the well-known salubrity of the climate make the "forest city" one of the most desirable Summer resorts in the country. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

GRANT HOTEL, AT NORTH COPAKE, Bain's Station, open for boarders; four trains stop daily, on line of Harlem Railroad.
S. H. CRARY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open. Steamboat leaves every day from foot of Rutgers-st. at 4 P. M., and returns every morning from Neptune House dock, New-Rochelle, at 7 A. M.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACcommodations for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,

OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.
BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

MEETINGS.

"AROUSE! TO THE RESCUE! LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS."—The citizens of New-York and the property-owners of the XIIth Ward are respectfully invited to attend a MASS MEETING, to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Adriatic Hotel, corner 125th-st. and 8th-av., to protest against the infamous scheme of granting to the Harlem Railroad Company the right to lay a double track, (as passed by the Common Council on the 14th inst.,) for the purpose of running locomotives with freight, cattle and hog trains through 125th-st., St. Nicholas-av. and Manhattan-st., crossing all the grand boulevards. It is desirable that all attend, without further notice. Good speakers will address the meeting.
DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, JAMES DAVIS, WM. H. HAMILTON, WM. H. RAYNOR, CHRISTIAN BRAND, Committee.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN'S, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

POCAHONTAS,
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, the great, popular favorite
JOHN BROUGHAM,
as H. R. H. King Pow-ha-tan,
in his own brilliantly successful Extravaganza, entitled
POCAHONTAS;
OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE,
presented with new and beautiful Scenery, new Dresses, new Jokes, and all the modern improvements.
The young and beautiful Comedienne,
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE, as POCAHONTAS
MR. J. C. DUNN as CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

Between the comedy and the extravaganza the orchestra will perform the
SCOTIA POLKA,
composed by John Brougham and dedicated to Cap. Judkins. The orchestral arrangement by Robt. Stoepel. The performance will commence with the Comedy by Fitz James O'Brien, entitled
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
GERALD FITZMAURICE ... JOHN BROUGHAM.
In rehearsal John Brougham's great Extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

CONCERT

AT ARGUS HALL, No. 600 BROADWAY.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Tendered by her friends to
Mrs. ADELIA M. BOUTON.
A varied and popular programme will be presented.
CONDUCTOR ... Mr. J. A. HOLDEN
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE,

Fulton-st., (opposite the City Hall,) Brooklyn.
Sole Lessee and Manageress ... MRS. F. B. CONWAY
George Ryer ... Stage Manager
Second night of the
YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
MR. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY,
Who will appear as the
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, June 26,
when will be played Bulwer's great play in 5 acts, entitled
RICHELIEU;
OR,
THE CONSPIRACY.
RICHELIEU ... Mr. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY
Julie de Mortimer ... Miss Ada Gray
Adrien de Mauprat ... Mr. J. Davis
Baradas ... Mr. Ryer
WEDNESDAY, third night of Mr. FRANK DWIGHT DENNY.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

14th-st., near 6th-av.
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.
TUESDAY, June 26, at
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
A NIGHT IN ROME and
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
GREAT ATTRACTION—TWO OPERETTAS ONE EVENING.
Last representation of the season in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAY, June 27—Benefit of Miss ZELDA HARRISON.
THURSDAY, June 29—Grand Complimentary Testimonial to JULIUS EICHBERG, the talented composer.
Balcony boxes, $1 50; Parquette, $1; Reserved seats in Dress Circle, $1; Dress Circle, 75c.; Gallery, 25c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... Manager
Senor G. CHIARINI ... Director of Amusements
MATINEES TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
FIRST WEEK OF SUMMER SEASON.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
FIRST WEEK OF
SENOR G. CHIARINI'S
ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
From Havana, Cuba.

The troupe of this superb Circus is composed of OVER THIRTY MALE and FEMALE PERFORMERS, with the most
MAGNIFICENT STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES and PONIES in the world,
trained by Senor CHIARINI to execute a variety of novel and attractive feats of a character never before seen in this country.

The entire performances will be pervaded by EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATURES original with this troupe, and beyond the abilities of any other Circus Company to execute.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING.—On WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. Match for $2,000, two miles and repeat, go as you please. H. Woodruff's s. m. *Lady Emma*, D. Pfifer's b. g. *Shark*. Cars leave South Ferry at 10½ A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and from the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every 15 minutes during the day for the Course direct.
WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

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"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German dic Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—LADY INvalid, if you wish regular medical treatment, consult Dr. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York, and you will be guaranteed safe, certain, and immediate relief, or no charge. Advice gratis. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Monthly regulator $5. Confidential advice and medicine per mail. Twenty years successful practice, no deception or quackery. N. B.—Mme. D. will consult with ladies who prefer meeting their own sex, or kindly care for those desiring home attention during treatment. Circulars sent free.

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The popular American actor
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
in the great domestic drama of
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OR, THE FIRST FALSE STEP.
This beautiful drama is founded upon
AN ACTUAL OCCURRENCE,
its incidents inspiring
ALTERNATE SMILES AND TEARS.
In addition to the
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES
already to be seen, the Managers take pleasure in presenting the most
REMARKABLE WONDER
ever exhibited to the patrons of this establishment. The
CAROLINA TWINS,
aged 13 years.
Although inseparably joined by ligatures which form a closer connection than the
FAMED SIAMESE TWINS,
yet their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the
GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.
They may be seen at all hours, together with
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER,
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CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
FIVE DWARFS.
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TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
BUISLAY FAMILY,
in their extraordinary extravaganza of
LA PIED DE MOUTON;
OR,
THE SHEEP'S FOOT,
introducing the wonderful
NIAGARA LEAP,
the new acrobatic act, entitled the
PERSIAN THRONE,
and a variety of other
STARTLING ACTS,
which will be varied each evening.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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Dress Circle and Parquette	75 cents
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CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Box office open from 8 till 5 o'clock, where seats and private boxes may be secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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PROPRIETORS ... JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS.

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POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS
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A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
THIS EVENING.

During unfavorable weather the Concert will be given in the large and elegant hall connected with the establishment.

SATURDAY, TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
AFTERNOON AT 4½, AND EVENING AT 8.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

At the Fifth-avenue Opera House, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
EVER ON THE ALERT.
First appearance of the celebrated comedian,
Mr. S. S. PURDY,
who will appear in connection with the whole team.
GEO. CHRISTY AND G. W. H. GRIFFIN.
SCIENCE AND MEDICINE. MISSISSIPPI FLING,
MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
New Songs, Dances, &c.
First week of the laughable farce,
SCHEMERHORN'S BOY.
SATURDAY, June 30, Complimentary Benefit to
MR. GEORGE CHRISTY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th-st., near 6th-av.
P. JUIGNET and C. DRIVET ... Managers.
TUESDAY, June 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Offered by the Subscribers and the Artists of this Theatre to
Messrs. P. JUIGNET and C. DRIVET.
MADEMOISELLE DE BELLE ISLE.
Comedy in five acts by Alexander Dumas.
Ticket office No. 678 Broadway. (H. Dardonville.)

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FARRAGUT TRIUMPHANT
IN
MOBILE BAY,
BY
WILLIAM PAGE,
AT
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway,
Between 13th and 14th sts.
Admission 50 cents; Season tickets $1.
Tickets for sale at Mercantile Library, Astor-place, No. 59 Liberty-st., No. 72 West 34th-st., and the door.

LECTURE COMMITTEES.

Mr. G. VANDERHOFF'S new subject is MOLIERE, the great French comic dramatist, with readings from his comedies, translated by Mr. Vanderhoff. Address during the Summer, GEO. VANDERHOFF, Wells, Me.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, Arithmetic, Correspondence, &c., taught at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Private rooms may be secured. No vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N.Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The public exhibition and distribution of prizes will take place on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Fort Washington depot, to meet the Hudson Railroad train leaving 30th-st. at 12 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROF. BEAUGEZ, an experienced and well-recommended teacher, will give French lessons at his residence during the Summer. Classes will begin July 1. Apply this week, at No. 1,314 3d-av., between 82d and 83d sts.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STS.—The closing services in this ancient edifice will, by appointment of the Vestry, take place on NEXT SUNDAY, July 1, at 10½ A. M. There will be a sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, who will give a review of the affairs of this parish for the past sixty years. Former members and communicants are cordially invited to commune and worship for the last time within its sacred walls.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME YOUNG mare, just six years old, stylish and gentle for a lady's or gentleman's riding horse; free in harness; suitable for a light carriage, and warranted perfectly sound; must be sold this week; good reasons given for selling. Can be seen at 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st., at the feed-store.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles and bridles; also one second-hand park phaeton, six seat Germantown rockaway, slide seat buggy, top buggy, and others cheap for cash at No. 59 Cedar-st.
TAYLOR & HICKS.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, DEPOT WAGONS, buggies, harness, ladies and gents' saddles, bridles, &c., at auction THIS DAY, at 1 P. M., by
W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PORTION OF THE stock of the Fifth-avenue Hotel stables, consisting of horses, carriages, &c., of all descriptions. To be seen at No 225 West 26th-st., until sold.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SADDLE HORSE, for gentleman or lady, if good rider; 7 years old, chestnut sorrel and very gay; will drive in harness; price $300. Address R. H. R., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE HORSE, GENtle and of very easy gait. To be seen at the stable, No. 106 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.
Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Third week of
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN IRISH COMEDY.
THIS EVENING, will be presented Boucicault's most successful Irish Drama, in three acts, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRY OWEN,
produced with splendid and appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following unequaled distribution of characters:
Mr. DAN BRYANT ... as ... Myles Na Coppaleen
(with the song "Limerick is Beautiful," and the famous "Macgillicuddy's Jig.")
W. R. Floyd (who has been specially engaged) ... Danny Mann
Mr. (his 2d appearance in ten months.)
Mr. Charles Fisher ... as ... Father Tom
Mr. John Nunan ... as ... Mr. Corrigan
Mr. B. T. Ringgold ... as ... Hardress Cregan
Miss Rosa Cooke ... as ... Eily O'Connor
(with the songs "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Pretty Girl milking her Cow.")
Mrs. Maria Wilkins ... as ... Mrs. Cregan
(her 2d appearance here in two years.)
Mrs. John Sefton ... as ... Shelah Mann

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY

FOURTH WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE
CELEBRATED RAVELS,
GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA, THE MARTINETTIS,
SIGNORINA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME,
and renowned company of FORTY ARTISTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1866, first time in many years will be presented the most laughable pantomime of
THE CONSCRIPT,
with the following powerful distribution.
Francois Ravel ... as ... The Conscript
Gabriel Ravel ... as ... Sergeant Berge
Antoine Ravel ... as ... M. Mouian, the Miller
OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, COSSACKS, MALE AND FEMALE PEASANTS.
The performance will commence with
THE CHILD-WONDER,
YOUNG AMERICA,
on the THREE-FLYING TRAPEZE,
executing three back-somersaults, never attempted by any artist on the trapeze.
Will likewise be presented the beautiful grand ballet entitled
LA PRIMA DONNA.
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY IN THEIR CLASSICAL GROUP OF 5.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) and immense bill—TRAPEZE, JOCKO, THE MARTINETTIS, and RED GNOME.
Change of performance every evening.
In preparation,
THE GOLDEN EGG.

The peculiar construction of this favorite establishment, its ILLUMINATED GARDEN, SPARKLING FOUNTAINS, &c., as well as its
THOROUGH VENTILATION,
have won for it the reputation of being the
SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager ... J. H. Selwyn
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26,
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
of the farewell performances of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who, by especial request, will appear during the present week, for the last time, in a few of her most successful and favorite characters, commencing this evening with
MISS SATANELLA TINKLE,
in the excellent farce, in two acts, entitled
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN,
supported by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe and the entire company.
The performances will commence with
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27,
LAST NIGHT OF
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will appear for her farewell nights in the excellent vaudeville of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
and in her celebrated impersonation of
JENNY LIND.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Seats can now be secured for any evening during the present week.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager ... G. L. FOX.
MISS FANNY HERRING.
AURORA FLOYD.
W. H. Whalley ... as ... Stephen Hargrave.
ALADDIN.
Miss Fanny Herring ... as ... Aladdin.
Mr. G. L. Fox ... as ... Topack.

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LOWE'S
AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE,
On Central Park.
PRICES OF ASCENSION,
FROM NOON UNTIL DARK:
GENTLEMEN, $3; LADIES, $2.
FORENOON AND AFTER DARK, TO VIEW
THE CITY BY GASLIGHT,
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The grounds, which afford both shade and shelter, can accommodate 10,000 visitors. Admission 25 cents.

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PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT,
which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

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Office at Firth's Music-store, No. 563 Broadway.
MUSICIANS FURNISHED FOR
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No. 208 Bowery, Publisher.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

The Police Record—Note from Mr. N. A. Childs—The Old Excise Board—Mr. Manierre's Receipts.

In several of the Police Precincts, on Sunday, the officers of the force were kept quite busy from the breakfast hour until after midnight, and in some instances they repeatedly apprehended the same person. In the Seventeenth Precinct, where Messrs. CHARLES and LUDWIG KAPFF undertook to sell lager-beer without license, the patrolman on the post along the upper part of the Bowery first became aware that the Messrs. KAPFF were selling beer at about 10 o'clock in the morning. He therefore at once took the elder KAPFF into custody. Mr. KAPFF left the place in charge of his son and partner, and while he was awaiting Justice MANSFIELD's pleasure his son was arrested by the officer who covered Patrolman ROSE's post during his absence at Essex Market, so that after the elder KAPFF had been released from restraint and was on his way homeward, his son was under escort toward the Police Court; and thus they alternated until about 5:30 in the afternoon, when, their supply of lager having been exhausted, there was no further occasion for arrest. On Staten Island the arrests were prosecuted with vigor until afternoon, when one of the Justices, having wearied of the work, threatened to commit the police for contempt of Court, and did commit one of the number. Then the police abandoned the field to the Justices and the liquor-dealers, and the forbidden beverages thenceforward flowed without impediment. The following transcript of the liquor business on the returns from the Seventeenth Precinct and Staten Island may be interesting in this connection:

Person Apprehended.	Time.	Age	Color.	Nation.	Calling.	Married or Single.	Read and Write.	Nature of Complaint.	Name of Complainant and Residence.	Officers.	How disposed of.
SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT—CAPT. MOUNT'S RETURN.											
Sixtus Ludwig Kapff	10:15 A. M.	49	White.	Germany	Saloon	Married.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Peter Rose	Peter Rose	$200 bail—Mansfield.
Sixtus Charles Kapff	11:20 A. M.	23	White.	United States.	Saloon	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	John Dunlop	John Dunlop	$200 bail—Mansfield.
Sixtus Ludwig Kapff	11:55 A. M.	49	White.	Germany	Saloon	Married.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Peter Rose	Peter Rose	$200 bail—Mansfield.
Sixtus Charles Kapff	2 P. M.	23	White.	United States.	Saloon	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	James McGrady	James McGrady	$200 bail—Mansfield.
Sixtus Ludwig Kapff	5:25 P. M.	49	White.	Germany	Saloon	Married.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Daniel Polhamus	Daniel Polhamus	$200 bail—Mansfield.
Sixtus Charles Kapff	5:25 P. M.	23	White.	United States.	Saloon	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	James McGrady	James McGrady	$200 bail—Mansfield.
STATEN ISLAND—CAPT. HOLBROOK'S RETURN.											
John Maxwell	8:30 A. M.	35	White.	Ireland	Saloon	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	James Lonsdale	James Lonsdale	Discharged by Justice Frien.
Rudolph Schaffer	8:40 A. M.	42	White.	Germany	Hotel	Married.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Thomas Kelly	Thomas Kelly	Discharged by Justice Frien.
Martin Cavanaugh	8:45 A. M.	30	White.	Ireland	Saloon	Married.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Thomas J. Callahan	Thomas J. Callahan	Discharged by Justice Frien.
Justus Brand	8:45 A. M.	33	White.	Germany	Saloon	Married.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Felix Larkin	Felix Larkin	Discharged by Justice Frien.
Henry Miller	9:15 A. M.	38	White.	Germany	Saloon	Married.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Alexander McIlhargy	Alexander McIlhargy	Discharged by Justice Vaughn.
Louis Gesser	10 A. M.	46	White.	Germany	Hotel	Married.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Thomas Kelly	Thomas Kelly	Discharged by Justice Frien.
Dominick Reagan	10 A. M.	42	White.	Ireland	Hotel	Married.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	George Wood	George Wood	Discharged by Justice Vermilye.
Samuel Often	10 A. M.	45	White.	Germany	Hotel	Married.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Thomas J. Callahan	Thomas J. Callahan	Discharged by Justice Vermilye.
Adolph Scheffler	10 A. M.	20	White.	Germany	Bartender	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Charles Sweet	Charles Sweet	Discharged by Justice Vermilye.
Paul Reid	10:30 A. M.	60	White.	Ireland	Saloon	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Felix Larkin	Felix Larkin	Discharged by Justice Garrett.
Philip S. Vender	10:50 A. M.	38	White.	Germany	Saloon	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	James Lonsdale	James Lonsdale	Discharged by Justice Garrett.
Phil Grouch	11:30 A. M.	36	White.	Germany	Saloon	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Thomas Kelly	Thomas Kelly	Discharged by Justice Frien.
Jacob Sahhan	11:30 A. M.	42	White.	Germany	Saloon	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Thomas Kelly	Thomas Kelly	Discharged by Justice Frien.
William E. Denyse	11:30 A. M.	40	White.	United States.	Hotel	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	James Walker	James Walker	Discharged by Justice Frien.
Peter Adams	11:30 A. M.	36	White.	Switzerland	Hotel	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	John T. Gay	John T. Gay	Discharged by Justice Frien.
Matthew English	11:30 A. M.	36	White.	England	Hotel	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	John T. Gay	John T. Gay	Discharged by Justice Frien.
Charles Bishop	1:15 P. M.	44	White.	Germany	Saloon	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Thomas Kelly	Thomas Kelly	Discharged by Justice Frien.
Henry Schaffer	11:30 A. M.	18	White.	United States.	Bartender	Single.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Jerry Hays	Jerry Hays	Discharged by Justice Frien.
Michael Curry	12:30 P. M.	47	White.	Ireland	Hotel	Married.	Yes.	Violation Excise Law.	Arthur Johnson	Arthur Johnson	$250 bail by Justice Hillyer.

THE OLD EXCISE BOARD.

It was currently reported, on Saturday, that the old Excise Board had reorganized and resolved to grant licenses to those venders whom the Mulberry-street Board have declined to license. The following note from Mr. CHILDS sets the rumor at rest:

NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1866.

To the Editor of the Times.

DEAR SIR: You will oblige me by inserting in your columns that the old Board of Excise have held no meeting and have no intention of doing so without orders from the proper authorities. I regret that such a report should get circulation in your paper.

Yours, respectfully, N. A. CHILDS,
President of the old Board of Excise.

Mr. CHILDS informs the TIMES that Mr. WILLIAM JAY HASKETT is no longer a member of the old Excise Board, and that as he and Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES constitute the Board, his declining to act in the matter of licensing settles the question; but Mr. HOLMES, on the contrary, holds that Mr. HASKETT is yet an officer of the Board, his successor not having been appointed. Mr. HOLMES has twice intimated to Commissioner ACTON that he intended to resume the license business; but he has not as yet resolved upon any definite course of action. It is understood that there is a political secret behind the light talk in which Mr. HOLMES has indulged recently in respect of liquor licenses.

Yesterday at noon the old Excise Board of Brooklyn—consisting of Messrs. WILLETS JARVIS, HUGH MCLAUGHLIN and JOHN J. OAKEY—held a meeting, and organized by electing Mr. MCLAUGHLIN President and Mr. COLES Secretary. The Board then adjourned to meet again to-day, with a view, it is said, of receiving applications for license.

RAID ON CONEY ISLAND.

On Sunday a squad of Metropolitan Policemen, under command of Sergt. GEORGE H. ROGERS, made a raid, and succeeded in taking under their charge a number of liquor dealers who were caught in the act of violating the Excise Law. They were all taken to Brooklyn and locked up, but several were admitted to bail. Among the Coney Islanders arrested were George Culmer, arrested by Officer Van Saun; Daniel M. Felter, arrested by Officer Guischard; Chas. Merritt, barkeeper for Margaret Green, arrested by Sergt. D. F. Jones; Peter A. Tilyou, arrested by Officer Jules Corr; Thomas Johnson, (Sheepshead Bay,) arrested by Officer Peterson. The others taken in charge by the Police dwell in Brooklyn and adjoining towns, namely: Joseph Smith, Eighth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, by Officer O'Brien, Fiftieth Precinct; David Kurtz, New-Lots, by Sergeant Boice; John Cornelius, Fulton-street, by Officer Smith, Forty-second Precinct; George Horning, Main-street, by Officer Gear, Forty-second Precinct, (fined $30;) Simeon Hoagland, New-Lots, by Officer Bell, (fined $30;) Charles Bishop, New-Lots, by Officer Peterson.

The examination of a number of the above-named was postponed by the justices until such time as may be named by counsel.

ANOTHER MEETING OF VENDERS.

A private meeting of liquor-dealers was held yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures to restrain the Metropolitan Police Commissioners from making arrests under the new Excise Law. The attendance was large. The counsel who act on behalf of the Association were present, and there was a long conference concerning the advisability of applying for injunctions. Several matters of importance were brought forward, and after being thoroughly discussed their final consideration was adjourned until 7 o'clock last evening, at the Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street.

APPLICANTS FOR LICENSE.

Notwithstanding Judge CARDOZO's opinion, Inspector BARTRAM has numerous applications for license, as may be seen by the following table, prepared for the TIMES by Mr. JOSEPH STRAUSS, showing the names of applicants since the last meeting of the Board:

New-York.	Class.	Place.	Precinct.
Adam Bedell	2	205 Elm	14
Michael Burns	2	50 Cherry	4
Jacob Rauschert	2	190 Spring	8
Frederick Huner	2	8 Suffolk	13
William Kraft	2	92 Avenue B	17
John B. Clar	2	95 Fulton	2
John Shewell	1	59 Walker	5
Michael Moyrle	1	19 Cherry	4
Edward Quere	1	326 West 12th	9
John Fechter	1	119 Houston, cor. Chrystie	10
Henry Casten	1	14 Thompson	8
John Kennedy	1	48½ Mulberry	6
Charles Berry	2	62 Delancey	10
Frederick Loesch	2	15 Bowery	10
Wm. Kavanagh	1	598 Washington	28
Anthony Schneider	2	2d-av., bet. 59th and 60th.	19
Brooklyn.			
Thomas Hearney	1	Cor. Gold and Nassau	41
Mathias Jocker	1	202 Johnson	46
Michael Larue	1	155 2d	45
Claus Perken	2	200 1st	45

Treasurer MANIERRE's total, last evening, was $1,090,000.

JEFFERSON MARKET COURT.

Despite the hot weather of yesterday, and its depressing influence upon the spirits of New-Yorkers, the number of unlicensed liquor-dealers arrested for violating the provisions of the Excise Law rather seemed to increase instead of diminishing. One reason therefor is the action of the Police during Sunday, when nearly seventy persons were arrested for exposing and disposing of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath. Justice DODGE, in the Jefferson Market Court, had evidently profited by the experience of his colleague during the past week, and made the necessary preparations for disposing of those liquor cases coming up before him yesterday. Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES of a serious disturbance in the drinking saloon of TIMOTHY NOONE, on the corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue, on Sunday evening, when Officer AARON F. YOUNG, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was assaulted and beaten by a gang of rowdies. Yesterday morning PATRICK MOAKLEY, PATRICK DENNIN, ANDREW MOAKLEY and JOHN MOAKLEY, were arraigned before Justice DODGE, on a charge of having assaulted an officer on duty, and they were all committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, being subsequently admitted to bail in the sum of $500 each.

HENRY MARTENS and ALBERT SIEMERS, who were arrested by Officer BURKE, of the Ninth Precinct, for alleged violation of the Sunday Liquor Law, were arraigned before Justice DODGE on a charge of assaulting that officer while in discharge of his duty, pulling his whiskers and tearing his coat, with the evident intention of resisting arrest. Both were committed to answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions, being allowed to furnish bail in the sum of $300 each.

Officer ROBERTS, of the Eighth Precinct, brought CHARLES FISCHER, a respectably dressed man, before the Court, and stated that he was grossly intoxicated in the public streets, and very abusive and "ugly" toward him while discharging his duty as an officer. The prisoner was fined $10 and locked up to await payment.

Officer HOLT, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested AUGUSTUS RICHARDS, (colored,) on a charge of assaulting him while in the discharge of his duty. It appears that the officer was detailed to keep the sidewalk clear in front of the Methodist Episcopal Colored Church, in Sullivan-street, and the accused, on being requested to "move on," was saucy, and finally struck the patrolman a violent blow in the mouth. RICHARDS was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

The following unlicensed liquor-dealers were arraigned before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Court, being admitted to bail to answer the charge of violating the Excise Law, in the sum of $100 each:

Patrick D. Glennon, 57 Macdougal.
Herman Sims, 296 West.
A. Hundken, 323 West 24th.
Francis Smith, 98 3d-av.
J. Gebhardt, 66 Thompson.
John Trischler, 129 Spring.
J. B. Korcher, 73 Grand.
Wm. Becker, 375 7th-av.
Andrew Luke, 529 West 26th.
John McDonough, 392 Bowery.
Stephen Geoghehan, 597 2d-avenue.
James Devenay, 724 2d-av.
Henry Leissenten, 444 2d-av.
Thos. Keenan, 349 1st-av.
John Whalen, 486 9th-av.
Henry Hilke, corner of 10th-av. and 14th.
John Farrell, 324 10th-av.
Daniel Buckley, 324 1st-av.
Edward Drum, 541 Washington.
Anton Schmidtz, 543 6th-av.
Michael McGarry, No. 324 West 21st.
Henry Martens, 167 W. 13th.
August Schmit, 464 10th-av.
Michael Fitzgerald, 459 9th-avenue.
Chas. Ulrich, 112 West 28th.
Geo. Dien, 253 West 29th.
Wm. Solstyky, 316 West 36th.
John Erfers, 252 West 30th.
Francis O'Brien, 349 1st-av.

IN THE TOMBS COURT,

yesterday, very little excitement was observable. Justice HOGAN held the following persons to bail in the sum of $100 each, they being charged with having violated the Excise Law in keeping open their places on the Sabbath:

Diedrick Muller, 5 Thomas.
Patrick Sullivan, 471 Greenwich.
Martha Schmidt, 212 Centre.
Daniel Doran, 14 Roosevelt.
Martha Ball, 55 Bayard.
Alex. Holman, 7 Elizabeth
Lena Eagle, 10 Leonard.
Rudolph Geamer, 13 Walker
Phillip Schancanback, 9 Water.
Louis Gross, 234 William.
Joseph Rhineholt, 458 Pearl.
Patrick O'Brien, 44 Catharine.
John Fitzpatrick, 32 Oak.
Wm. Krockelan, 2 York.
Timothy McCarty, 84 Roosevelt.
John Doyle, 15 Mott.
Patrick O'Neil, 48 Roosevelt.
Henry Pahlman, 178 Elizabeth.
Henry Krehae, 178 Elizabeth.

ESSEX MARKET COURT.

Justice SHANDLEY, in the Essex Market Police Court, had very few unlicensed liquor-dealers brought before him yesterday. The following persons were permitted to depart on their own recognizances of $100 each, to answer the charges at the Court of General Sessions:

Karl Klein, 197 Bowery.
James Mangan, 245 Bowery.
Lewis Bitlong, 24 Orchard.
Mary English, 101 4th.
Peter O'Neil, 434 East 13th.
Joseph Walfensharger, 186 Orchard.
Eliza Wildermeyer, 91 1st-av.
Alb. Kormer, 121 Orchard.

The first name on the list, KARL KLEIN, keeps a large lager-beer saloon at No. 197 Bowery. During Sunday afternoon he was arrested several times by the Tenth Precinct Police, for keeping open and selling lager-beer on the Sabbath. As fast as he was brought before Justice MANSFIELD, KLEIN was discharged on bail. At 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, Officer KING, of Capt. DAVIS' force, proceeded thither in plain clothes, and finding that lager-beer was being sold on the premises, he informed Mr. KLEIN that he must close or consider himself arrested. The latter became very much excited and threatened to throw open his doors to the general public, and furnish refreshments gratuitously to all who would partake. He was informed that if that was done not only would he be arrested but his bar-keepers would also be placed in the Police cells. This information, however, did not have the desired effect, for KLEIN threw open his doors to the crowd who had gathered outside, and the saloon was speedily filled with a noisy assemblage. Officer KING sent word to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, when Capt. DAVIS and a section of men came to KLEIN's place and arrested the proprietor and all his bar-keepers and waiters, taking possession of the premises and locking them up. As the prisoners were being escorted to the Station-house, they were followed by a great crowd of hooting citizens, who exercised their lungs vociferously as they passed through the Bowery. When the procession turned into Delancey-street a paving stone was hurled at the officers having the prisoners in custody, taking effect on the head of one of the officers, causing a severe wound. Soon after one of the crowd was caught in the act of throwing a second stone, but his purpose was frustrated by his being knocked down by a well-directed blow of a baton. This ended all further interference on the part of the crowd, and the prisoners were soon after lodged in the cells of the Ludlow-street Station-house. About an hour after Justice MANSFIELD notified Capt. DAVIS that he had reopened his Court, and directed the prisoners to be brought before him. Capt. DAVIS peremptorily refused to comply with this order, and the prisoners were therefore compelled to remain in the cells all night. They were admitted to bail to answer the charge yesterday morning.

MEETING IN SUPPORT OF THE LAW.

Last evening the friends of law and order assembled at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, and were addressed by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Col. H. BEFNEY, and Messrs. DANIEL D. T. DAVIE, THOMAS G. BAKER and others. Rev. Mr. DOWLING would not, perhaps, have attended had he not desired to show the temperance community that at least one of the Dowling family was not associated with the CARDOZOS and MCCUNNS in hostility to the law. He had attentively read the recent fulmination of Judge CARDOZO and found it a mere weak repetition of Mr. JOHN GRAHAM's argument against the annulling of a contract by legislative enactment; but he had nowhere found in the Judge's remarks any warrant for the strange and extraordinary conclusion that the law is unconstitutional. It was once said by a good lawyer that MCCUNN was a capital Judge to appeal from, and the reverend gentleman was quite sure that a like remark would be found true of CARDOZO. He reminded his hearers of the parable of the enemy who sowed tares while the husbandman slept; and he therefore bade the friends of law and order, and of the Christian Sabbath, which our two-penny Judges would convert into a day of Bacchanalian revel, to keep awake, and, like GRANT, fight it out all Summer on this line.

Col. H. BELNEY prefaced the resolutions of the evening with a few remarks. He said that temperance men had been beaten time and again because they had trusted implicitly in the correctness of their views, and thought that such sound doctrines ought to do their own work among intelligent men; but men who wish to see the Christian Sabbath inviolate should understand that the mass of the community will not pause to inquire into the merits of any subject until it has been forced upon their attention. He did not view the enforcement of the Excise Law as purely a temperance question; it rather concerned all Christian churches, and it was the duty of every temperance man to use moral coercion in bringing the churches up to the support of the Excise Board in the rigid enforcement of the law. The law would be made the pivotal topic of the next canvass, and it was the duty of all moral men and women to exercise their influence in its favor until after the November election. The Colonel, after other remarks, introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The moral and law-abiding portion of the community form a large majority of the whole number, and that majority, having for years been demanding an Excise Law having regard for the Sabbath; and

Whereas, The Legislature at its last session passed such a law as in our opinion meets that demand; therefore,

Resolved, That it is not only the interest but the duty of the religious and temperance organizations to make common cause for its support.

Resolved, That in our opinion party politics should not be mixed up in the discussion of this question; but that the decision should be made up on the merits of the law itself, and then a final verdict rendered at the ballot-box in November next.

Resolved, That we respectfully demand the Temperance men everywhere to make good their professions by a persistent and consistent use of all lawful means to sustain the law, or, failing this, forever after hold their peace.

Resolved, That a Committee of Seven be appointed by this meeting to confer with the religious and temperance organizations throughout the Metropolitan District, with a view to effective coöperation.

Mr. THOMAS G. BAKER proposed as a practical measure that the committee of seven to be appointed by Mr. DANIEL D. T. DAVIE, the Chairman of the meeting, should select one man from each political party and two or three women from each ward in the City, to act as a Central Committee to organize a great moral reform party which no politician should be permitted to sell out to the highest bidder, and that temperance men and Christians generally should talk, talk, talk this law everywhere to everybody, and thus force the community to examine it and determine whether it is not the best that was ever engrossed upon our statute books.

The proceedings of the evening, which were diversified by songs from Mrs. DELIA BOUTON and Mr. CHARLES ROYAL, with piano and guitar accompaniment, were closed with the doxology by the audience.

Metropolitan Board of Health.

There was not so much as a rumor of cholera at Dr. DALTON's office, yesterday, and it was reported that cholera at Quarantine is subsiding.

The passengers of the steamship *Union*, having been in quarantine nearly a month subsequent to any case of sickness in their midst, were permitted to come up to the City yesterday, and landed at Castle Garden.

A correspondent asks: "On what pretence is Mr. BUCKLAND permitted to render grease and tallow in Seventeenth-street, in the most densely populated section of the City, while such houses as COLGATE's and PINNER's have been compelled to remove their factories either off the island or to parts of it that are not populated? Have the members of the Board of Health overlooked this factory? Surely if Colgate's factory was detrimental to the public health, Mr. BUCKLAND's must be."

Another correspondent says: "Dr. MURPHY, owner of Barren Island, offered President SCHULTZ the use of that island free for five years, and this liberal offer was refused to make a vain attempt to go to Staten Island, where litigation will consume the balance of the season. The sum of $5,000 is paid for the use of property to Jan. 1, 1867, which cost but $6,300 for the fee. Add to this the cost of 100 policemen, at $1,200 per annum, $120,000 per annum, and other incidental and extraordinary expenses, and we have a pretty large bill for the taxpayers."

SEGUINE'S POINT QUARANTINE.

Motions for a Permanent Injunction to Restrain the Board of Health from Establishing Quarantine at Seguine's Point—Hearing Before Judge Barnard—Arguments of Counsel.

Yesterday, Judge BARNARD, in the Supreme Court of Richmond County, heard the argument of counsel on a motion to make continuous an injunction granted by him two weeks ago, restraining the Board of Health from occupying Seguine's Point for Quarantine. The temporary injunction was granted on the affidavits of HENRY H. SEGUINE, ABRAHAM J. WOOD, ABRAHAM LATTORETTE, CORNELIUS ANDROVETTE and EPHRAIM JOHNSON. These gentlemen are large property-holders, resident near the site selected for Quarantine, representing in all property of the value of $160,000. The temporary injunction granted restrains alike the Board of Health, the Quarantine Commissioners and the Commissioners of Emigration from erecting a Quarantine at Seguine's Point. The complaint sets forth that the defendants have taken possession of a certain piece or tract of land situate in the Town of Westfield, at what is known and called Seguine's Point, on the shore of the Lower Bay of New-York, being land owned or reputed to be owned by the State of New-York; and have also taken possession of another parcel of land in said Town of Westfield near said first mentioned parcel, and having thereon certain large buildings recently used for manufacturing purposes, and being in close proximity to the dwelling-house of the plaintiff, HENRY H. SEGUINE, and in the vicinity of the premises owned and occupied as aforesaid by the other plaintiffs. The said defendants have commenced to prepare the buildings now standing on the last mentioned parcel, and to erect and furnish buildings on the first mentioned parcel, for the reception and care of patients, persons, clothing and baggage, to be brought thereto and kept, and retained and detained thereon from vessels now under quarantine at the quarantine anchorage in the Lower Bay, infected with cholera and other quarantinable diseases, and from the floating hospital ships now at said quarantine anchorage, and from other vessels now used or occupied for the reception, detention and care of such patients, persons, clothing and baggage, and from other vessels that may hereafter arrive at the port of New-York infected with cholera or other quarantinable disease; and that said defendants intend and threaten to, and unless restrained or enjoined by this Court, will bring to and receive, and detain, and retain at and upon said premises, of which they have taken possession as aforesaid, patients, persons, clothing and baggage from the vessels aforesaid, sick or infected with infectious or contagious disease; and establish and maintain hospitals and other buildings, and the appurtenances thereto, for quarantine purposes, and establish and maintain a quarantine establishment on the premises aforesaid. And these plaintiffs further allege and state that, as they are advised and believe, the use or occupation of the said premises by the defendants or any other persons for the purposes aforesaid, or for any quarantine purposes whatever, is wholly unjustifiable and unlawful, and contrary to the statutes made and provided for the establishment and regulation of quarantine. And these plaintiffs further allege and state, that the occupation or use of the said premises by the defendants for the purposes aforesaid, or for any similar purposes, would be ruinous to the property and pecuniary interests of the said plaintiffs, and of all other persons similarly situated and owning property, or residing in the vicinity of said premises, and that the property of said plaintiffs, above described, would, by such occupation and use by the defendants of the premises of which they have taken possession as aforesaid, be very greatly depreciated in value, and the market value thereof greatly diminished if not destroyed, and that the value of said property of the plaintiffs would be lessened and depreciated at least one-third. And said plaintiffs further allege and state that the said premises of which the defendants have taken possession, and which they threaten and intend to use and occupy as aforesaid, are in the midst of, and closely adjacent to, a large and thickly settled population, and that within a circuit of two miles from said premises occupied by the defendants as aforesaid, there is a population of a thousand persons and upward; and that the occupation and use of said premises by the defendants for the purposes aforesaid, would greatly endanger the lives and health of said population, including the plaintiffs and their families, and would be likely to introduce and cause the introduction of pestilence and contagious and infectious disease among said population and among the plaintiffs and their families."

Several affidavits of physicians follow the complaint, setting forth that in the opinion of the affiants the occupation of Seguine's Point for quarantine purposes would be dangerous to the residents thereabout.

Mr. TRULL, counsel for the Commissioners of Emigration, in answer, filed affidavits of the Commissioners, denying that they had any intention of landing any passengers whatsoever at that place. This relieved them practically of any further participation in the case.

Mr. H. W. JOHNSON submitted affidavits of the Quarantine Commissioners, denying that they intend to land any cholera-patients at Seguine's Point, and only contemplated sending there well persons who had been exposed to the disease, until they should be thoroughly disinfected.

Mr. BLISS, counsel for the Board of Health, submitted the answer of the Board, which denied all the allegations contained in the complaint, and set forth that it was intended simply to land there the passengers arriving at this port who had been exposed to cholera, but none who were sick of the disease; neither did they intend to land any baggage, clothing or merchandise that had been on board of cholera-laden ships. He further submitted the affidavits of Drs. CRANE, HARRIS, SWINBURNE and numerous other able medical men, who represented the absolute necessity of having some place where well passengers, who had been exposed to cholera, could remain on shore, with plenty of air, nutritious food, exercise, &c., until it was ascertained beyond a doubt that they did not carry about them the seeds of the disease. The case of the ship *England* was cited as an illustration of the necessity of landing passengers who had been exposed to cholera. This ship left England with a large number of passengers; the cholera broke out among them and she put into Halifax. Here her well passengers were landed, and not another death occurred. In New-York, where the well and the sick had been confined together on shipboard, new cases of cholera occurred daily, and many deaths had resulted.

The affidavit of Dr. SWINBURNE set forth that he was the only person authorized to remove persons from infected ships, and that he did not intend to land any cholera patients at Seguine's Point.

Mr. WESTERVELT, one of the counsel for the plaintiffs, opened the case in a lengthy and effective argument, setting forth the danger to the neighboring population of locating Quarantine at Seguine's Point, the damage to property and the loss it must entail upon his clients and others. He said that cholera patients were always looked upon with horror in every community, and the laws declared them dangerous. The Board of Health, he said, by placing such persons in quarantine, by surrounding them with all sorts of precautions to prevent their going abroad in the community, proclaimed them dangerous. With these persons quarantined on Staten Island the damage to property occasioned by their presence could not be estimated. He said the establishment of quarantine on Staten Island was not only unwarranted, but positively prohibited by the Statutes of the State. Quarantine can only be established at such places as are positively mentioned in the laws authorising such institutions. He read section 6 of the act passed in 1863, as follows: "The anchorage for vessels under quarantine shall be in the *Lower Bay, distant not less than two miles from the nearest shore.*" An amendment to this act, passed in 1865, provides that *all* persons on board infected vessels shall be retained on board the vessel at quarantine anchorage until relieved by the Health Officer. The counsel spoke for upward of an hour, contending that there was not only no law which justified taking Seguine's Point for quarantine, but that its occupancy was emphatically forbidden by law, which provided that all persons quarantined must be kept afloat in the Lower Bay. He concluded by saying that the answer to the complaint that it was not the intention to land other than well passengers, who had been exposed to the disease, was simply an invasion of the issue, and that whatever the intentions of the defendants might be at the present time, it was easy to see what they intended when they once got a foothold and occasion required.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY, for the Quarantine Commissioners, replied, that while it was not the intention of the Commissioners to injure any person or to invade private rights, they had been invested by the people with a fearful responsibility—the preservation of health—and they intended to perform that duty faithfully and fearlessly. The Quarantine Commissioners have been charged with the care of infected patients, and I come here to claim our rights. It is true the act provides that infected vessels and persons must be kept in the lower bay, but it must be interpreted as including the shores of the bay as well as the waters. The act says that small-pox patients shall be sent to Blackwell's Island, the ship fever patients to Ward's Island, and that "cholera patients shall be provided for by the Commissioners of Quarantine in such manner as they may determine and occasion shall demand." Under this clause we have the right to place these patients on Staten Island, Long Island, or in the City of New-York itself if deemed for the best. Mr. MURPHY cited various cases where Quarantine matters were referred to in the law books, all tending to sustain his points.

Mr. TRACY, for the Board of Health, followed in an eloquent and able argument, setting forth the duties of the Board of Health, and quoting much law to show that they had the right to locate Quarantine whenever it became necessary. He said the Board of Health began where the Commissioners of Quarantine left off; the latter had charge of cholera patients only, but the Board of Health stepped in and said that well persons who had been exposed to it were dangerous to have in the community until they had been subjected in their persons, their clothing and their baggage to a thorough purification. This they proposed to do at Seguine's Point. When a ship comes here with cholera on board, it is the intention to transfer the sick passengers to a floating hospital, and the well ones to the shore, where they can get exercise, fresh air, change of diet and cleanliness, and by this means not only save their lives, but prevent the spread of the disease.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, counsel for the plaintiffs, concluded the argument upon the motion, summing up the case in a clear, concise and logical manner. He contended that the law was emphatic in its requirement that all persons arriving on an infected ship must be held in quarantine at the Quarantine anchorage in the Lower Bay, and that the Board of Health had nothing to do with them. He said that it was evidently the best policy to keep these persons afloat; here we have had, he remarked, several ships laden with cholera, in sight of the City for weeks. The infected and those who have been exposed to it, have been kept afloat, and while there has not been a case of cholera in the City from that source, we to-day have the gratifying intelligence that there is no more on the ships. He referred to the various acts of the Legislature regulating Quarantine, and said it was the evident intention to have all infected vessels, with all their passengers, sick and well, quarantined in the Lower Bay, two miles from any shore.

The case having been submitted, Judge BARNARD said he would look at the authorities cited immediately, and render his decision at the earliest possible moment, and intimated that this vexed question would be disposed of certainly in the course of the week.

There were many Staten Islanders present during the argument, some of whom could not repress evidences of their disapproval of the remarks of counsel opposed to their interests. Several members of the Brooklyn Bar were also present to listen to the distinguished gentlemen engaged in the controversy. Mr. BLISS, counsel for the Board of Health, and Mr. WINANTS, for the plaintiffs, contributed much to expedite matters by their able arrangement of the required papers, &c.

COMMENCEMENTS.

Brooklen Polytechnic and Collegiate Institute.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening was filled to overflowing with the relatives and friends of the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute of that city. The occasion calling them together was the celebration of the closing exercises, the term or the annual exhibition, the examination of the classes having ended on Friday last. The programme was one of great promise, and it is but fair to say that from beginning to end the students gave evidence of careful study of their parts, and a remarkable degree of excellence in the rendering of them.

The music was provided by the ubiquitous DODWORTH, that is to say, the instrumental was, but that which called for most applause were the anthem and chorus singing by the pupils, under the leadership of their professor in this art, Mr. GIEDER. The opening choral selections were followed by declamation and recitation by Masters SETH LOW and H. P. HATCH, the opening exercise concluding by solos from MENDELSOHN, DANZ and ROSINI, Master EDWIN KNOWLES distinguishing himself therein.

Prize speaking came next in order, in which there were five competitors, each and all of whom did excellently well, but as all could not carry off the prizes, Mr. R. M. SHERMAN was adjudged the first and Mr. JOSEPH LYMAN the second.

Calisthenics under the direction of AVON C. BURNHAM were followed by a histrionic display, in which a number of the students took creditable parts. Scenes from "Macbeth" were enacted, and the laughable farce of "Tom Moore's Mistake" was given in excellent style and received with lots of laughter. The exhibition closed with drill exercises. The Elocution classes, to whose excellence the audience was mainly indebted for the amusement of the evening, is under the guidance and instruction of Prof. LEWIS, but there is no department of this excellent college which is not equally deserving of commendation, although few of them may possess the same opportunities to show their light so publicly.

The Institute, at the closing of the term, had on its roll the names of over six hundred students, taught by eleven professors with fifteen assistants, the whole presided over by DAVID H. COCHRAN, Ph. D., President, Professor of History and Philosophy.

Commencement of the Riverdale Institute.

The exercises of the graduating class connected with this Seminary occurred on the evening of Thursday, the 21st inst., in the rooms of the Institute. A beautiful floral arch, with the words "Class '66" in relief, was suspended over the stage, on which were seated the Principal, Rev. Mr. LEVERETT, and several distinguished literary gentlemen. The fair graduates, nine in number, sat immediately in front. After some music, the following order of exercises was observed:

Salutatory—ALICE DE WOLFE. Recitation of poetry—"Hymn Before Sunrise in the Vale of Chamouni"—ANNIE GILLENDER. English composition, "Something Accomplished, Something Done, has Earned A Night's Repose"—LUCY A. MORGAN. Recitation in German, "Des Sanger Fluch"—ANNIE FRANKLIN. English composition, "The Eye is Index to the Soul" BELLE HAVERSTICK. Music. English composition. "Footprints in the Sands of Time"—KATE KENNEDY KING. Recitation in Italian—Extract from "Gerusalemme Liberata"—ANNIE FRANKLIN. English Composition—"My Boat is Launched, Where is the Shore?"—CARRIE E. BUNKER. Recitation in Poetry—"Richard Coeur de Lion at Bier of his Father"—SARAH JACOBSON. Recitation in French—"La Jeune Captive"—ALICE H. SLAINSON. English Composition—"Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead, Through which living Homer begged his bread."—ALICE DE WOLFE.

Most of the recitations were well delivered, the Salutatory by Miss DE WOLFE; and Valedictory by Miss CARRIE E. BUNKER, being especially worthy of commendation. After the presentation of diplomas the exercises closed.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Fourth of July—No Money for a Public Celebration.

A report was presented by the Joint Special Committee on the Celebration of the Fourth of July, stating that they have learned, with "deep mortification and regret," that there are no funds which can be used for the celebration, in a public manner, of the anniversary of our National Independence.

Mr. ELY, one of the Committee, said that he had signed the report, but at the same time he fully believed the Common Council would be authorized in ordering the necessary amount for the celebration to be taken from City Contingencies.

The report was adopted, and the Board shortly afterward adjourned.

Condition of the Irish Republican Army.

We have been requested to publish the following:

City and County of New-York, ss.—We, the undersigned, do each of us, of our own free will and accord, without any fear, or hope of reward therefor, solemnly swear to the truth of the statements herein contained:

Being all of us but a short time away from Ireland, and members of the Irish Republican army there, we feel fully qualified to speak as to the efficiency, number and determination of the "men in the gap." In this respect, we solemnly aver, to the best of our belief, each judging from his own district, that in point of numbers, the organization was never so numerous. As to the determination of the men, we candidly state that most of the trouble experienced by officers of the organization is to prevent an outbreak. As to discipline and organization, although the wholesale arrests of all suspected parties have in some cases interfered with communication with the executive, yet in the main they are intact, and in spite of the immense police and spy system brought to bear against our men, that it is a proof of the wonderful perfection of the plans on which the Chief Organizer, JAMES STEPHENS, has banded so large a mass of men together. As a further proof of our full belief in the truth of the foregoing statement, we each of us pledge our readiness to return and fight for our country's independence, whenever called upon by our beloved chief. And here we state in answer to the numerous slanders, hints, and inuendoes, asserting that JAMES STEPHENS is a British spy, and that he was let out of prison by the British authorities, that the persons who utter these calumnies are considered by our friends at home as enemies of the Irish Republic.

And we further state that Mr. STEPHENS has been always, and is at the present moment, beloved by the members of the I. R. B., in Ireland, England and Scotland, and that he has been always considered by them to be a man of the strictest integrity, and a pure and noble patriot.

James O'Sullivan, A., Middleton, Cork; Edward Sheehan, B., Fermoy, Cork; Wm. McEvoy, M. O., Dublin; Charles Ferguson, B., Hollymount, Leitrim; Patrick Walsh, S. Centre, Tipperary; Wm. Collins, A., Aglish, Waterford; Wm. Harkin, B., Tyrone; Patrick Buckley, A., Cork City; Denis Cromeen, A., Dublin; Garrett O'Shoughnessy, A., Dublin; John J. Geary, A., Cork City; John Laffin, B., London; Robert Laffin, A., London; Thos. Moore, A., England; Frank O'Shoughnessy, B., Cork; John Coleman, B., Limerick; Thos. Dillon, Engineer Corps, Cork City; James Nolan, Kilkenny; Thos. Campion, Cork City; Denis O'Sullivan, B., Callan, Kilkenny; Wm. Maloney, A., Tipperary; John Bulman, B., Fermoy, Cork; James J. O. Connell, A., Dublin.

Sworn and subscribed this 25th day of June, 1866, before me. S. H. THAYER, Jr., Notary Public.

German Minor Singing Societies—Flag Presentation to One of Them.

Aside from the great Associations of musical Germans which number their hundreds, and even thousands, of active members each, there are many smaller and more private Clubs which, on grand public occasions, add their musical, and especially their vocal strength, to that of the larger Societies. They are always a most welcome addition to the great Chorus Societies, for the reason that being for the most part confined to the highly educated persons of private families, the members have almost invariably enjoyed a thorough musical education. On Monday, the 18th of this month, one of these smaller Associations, composed exclusively of Germans, and known as the Erato Club—being called after the muse of that name—met in a festive gathering at the beautiful park near to HUPFEL's brewery, on the Third-avenue. Many ladies and gentlemen were present. Music was the order of the afternoon, and before the party left the ground a beautiful and appropriate flag was presented to the Club by the lady friends of the members. The silken banner was exquisitely embroidered, and was decorated with an ideal picture of the Muse "Erato," and with other appropriate inscriptions and emblems, and the presentation speech was happy and was most pleasantly replied to.

These minor Singing Societies are worthy of all encouragement, because, aside from the immediate social enjoyment that is derived therefrom by the members, it is from them that our orchestral leaders select the best choruses for our grand Italian opera, and also our German, French and English operas. Honor and success to the "Eratos."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARY IN EAST FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—On Saturday morning a burglary was committed in the residence of ADOLPH BACH, No. 115 East Forty-eighth-street, the thieves gaining an entrance by means of false keys, and succeeded in carrying off five checks on various City banks, for $240, $600 in 7.30 bonds, $190 in United States Treasury notes, a pocketbook containing $20, two gold watches and several other articles of jewelry, valued in the aggregate at about $1,300, the property of CHARLES A. ZELLER, DAVID V. KELLER and Mr. BACH. THOMAS NELSON, a colored servant, formerly in the employ of Mr. BACH, was arrested on Saturday by Officer MAHONEY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, on a charge of being concerned in the burglary, as already reported in the TIMES. He was held for examination by Justice KELLY. Yesterday Detective SLOWEY arrested ALFRED BARTON and JOHN HARRIS, on suspicion of having a hand in the burglary. On the person of BARTON the missing watches were found, together with a large amount of money. A coat and pair of pantaloons were also found in possession of HARRIS, and identified as a portion of the stolen property. Both the prisoners were committed for trial by Justice HOGAN, of the Tombs Court, without bail.

RIVER THIEVES ARRESTED.—At a late hour on Saturday night the sloop *Sea Queen*, Capt. CHAS. HYATT, lying at anchor in the East River off South Brothers Island, was boarded by river thieves, who carried off a quantity of rigging and cabin furniture, valued in all at $500. Capt. HYATT, of the *Sea Queen*, while rowing about the river on Sunday afternoon, noticed several men landing property on Berrian's Island, and as he suspected it might be a portion of that stolen from his vessel, he notified Capt. BENNET, of the Twelfth Precinct, who immediately dispatched a portion of his force to the island, where they arrested Wm. M. Davis, W. H. Reynolds, John Mosher, Alfred Mosher, Thos. Hutchinson, Matthew Burns, George Smith, Sylvanus Baldwin and Alexander Corper. In their possession was found all of the stolen property. A search of the island resulted in the discovery of a piece of silk valued at $700, which was found buried in the sand, and the silk now awaits identification at the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street Station-house. On being arraigned before Justice KELLY at the Yorkville Court, the accused were remanded for examination.

A BELLIGERENT ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—About 8 o'clock last night, HUGH BLESSON, 37 years of age, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 60 Mulberry-street, was found acting in a disorderly manner, having beat his wife with a club, and Officer MAVENY, of the Sixth Precinct, was called in to arrest him. When the patrolman entered BLESSON's room, he found him threatening to club any one who interfered with him. Finding that the infuriated ruffian was determined to resist any attempt to arrest, he drew his revolver as a means of intimidation, but the weapon accidentally exploded, and the ball took effect in BLESSON's leg, inflicting a slight wound. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—Officer MURPHY, of the First Precinct, arrested JOHN WILLIAMSON, 19 years of age, on a charge of picking pockets. It appears that MARY SMITH, residing in Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, was passing through South-street yesterday afternoon, when she was rudely pushed by some one, and as she turned round saw the prisoner standing beside her. As the lady missed her pocket-book containing $24, she accused WILLIAMSON of having committed the theft. By way of reply he ran off, but was pursued and arrested by the officer. The prisoner was committed for trial by Justice HOGAN without bail.

DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.—Coroner GAMBLE was notified yesterday afternoon that Mr. THOMAS O'REILLY, a teacher in Anthon's Academy, No. 212 Fifth-avenue, had fallen in Twenty-ninth-street, and was quite dead when picked up. It is the prevailing opinion that the heat of the weather, if not the sun's rays, was the cause of death. The remains were removed to Bellevue Hospital dead-house, where an inquest will be held to-day. Deceased was a resident of Yonkers, Westchester County, whither his remains will be taken for interment.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.—Gen. A. J. Smith, United States Army; Gen. Jarvis, Gen. Barnett, Ohio; Hon. N. B. Judd, Chicago; Hon. G. G. Fogg, New-Hampshire; Hon. B. C. Cook, Washington, and Hon. S. S. Homidieu, Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Hartsuff, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan. Postmaster A. W. Randall, Washington, and Col. Barnes, United States Army, are at the Astor House.

FIRE IN EAST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—At 8:40 last evening a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of No. 199 East Forty-sixth-street, occupied by Mrs. HENRY KOSAMIRE, being caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. The flames were soon extinguished by the firemen, but they resulted in a loss of $500. Insured in the Amsterdam Insurance Company.

FATAL RESULT OF A CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest will be held by Coroner GAMBLE to-day over the remains of JOSEPH CRAWFORD, of No. 131 Cherry-street, who died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received on Sunday by being thrown off and run over by a dummy engine on the Second-avenue line, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, as already reported in the TIMES.

THE HEAT.—Yesterday was the warmest of the season, so far. But little air was stirring and the heat was felt to be most oppressive. At 6 A. M. the thermometer at DELATOUR's stood at 73°; at noon it had risen to 89°; at 3 P. M. to 91°. At 8 P. M. at the TIMES office, the thermometer indicated 88°.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The following communication, from the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, was submitted by the Mayor:

OFFICE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Saturday, June 23, 1866.

Hon. Saml. Booth, Mayor Brooklyn:

DEAR SIR: Many of the streets of Brooklyn are in a neglected condition. The attention of the Board of Health has been frequently called to this subject, and great embarrassment has been experienced in devising a remedy. You will perceive the concise opinion of our counsel, which I inclose. We can *only* provide for the removal of existing nuisances, and cannot make a contract to remove future accumulations of dirt, garbage and the like. Under the circumstances, would it not serve a useful purpose for you to call the particular attention of the Common Council to this subject? For if the Board of Health are compelled to remove the dirt, garbage, &c., as it accumulates, and without contract, it will be found vastly more expensive, without the promptness and satisfaction which would be given if done under contract.

Very truly yours, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
President Metropolitan Board of Health.

After the reading of the above, the President (Alderman BLISS) stated in substance that the Metropolitan Board of Health had heretofore been exciting themselves as if with the design of convincing the people that they were doing a large amount of business, and in no way failed to cast reflections upon the Common Council. They had a man whom he believed was called a Sanitary Inspector, who walked about headquarters and told them of the terrible condition of the streets of this city, whereas the streets were never in better order. He hoped something would be done to define the powers of both bodies or that the communication be sent back. Alderman O'KEEFFE thought if the Board had extraordinary powers they should act, and abate the nuisances complained of instead of consulting with this Board. He also spoke in condemnation of their action in relation to the swine which were kept in portions of the Twelfth Ward. He believed such local matters and the cleaning of the streets should be replaced in the hands of the Aldermen, who were immediately responsible to their constituents. He moved, that having assumed all powers themselves, that the communication be sent back. Alderman MCLAUGHLIN contended that the Board of Health had no right to send communications here night after night casting reflections on this Board, and insisted that the streets were cleaner than ever they were. Alderman WILSON stated that heretofore they had monthly reports of the condition of the streets; now they had none. He contended that his Ward (the Eighth) was in good order, and if the Metropolitan Board found it differently, they could clean it, as they had all the money. Alderman ARMFIELD believed that the powers of both bodies should be distinctly defined—whether we had any powers, or whether the Common Council were the servants of the Board of Health. After some further remarks to the same purport, Alderman O'KEEFFE withdrew his motion, and the entire subject was referred to the Health Committee in connection with the Mayor and Common Council. Two weeks since the Board increased the salary of the Mayor from $3,000 to $5,000 a year. Last evening His Honor sent in a communication with his objections, on the ground that it was contrary to the charter to increase the salary of the Mayor during his term of office. The communication was placed on file. A resolution was adopted, on the recommendation of the Fire Department Committee, that the office of the Chief Engineer in the City Hall and the office of Inspector of Police be connected by telegraph. The Board, after doing considerable routine business, adjourned.

THE EXCISE LAW—VIOLATIONS ON SUNDAY.—The police made a number of arrests on Coney Island and along the road on Sunday, for selling liquor, and the following parties were brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday for examination: Simon D. Hoagland, fined $30; Henry Smith, fined $30; Joseph Smith, fined $30; Charles Merritt, examination postponed; Egbert Smith, examination postponed; David Kurtz, examination postponed; George Cullmer, examination postponed; Peter A. Tilyou, examination postponed; Saml. W. Felter, examination postponed; Chas. Bishop, examination postponed; Thomas Johnson, examination postponed. The following arrests were made in the City: George Horning, No. 48 Main-street; John Cornelius, No. 11 Fulton-street; James Hendrickson, Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-third-street; David Bilthauser, Twenty-first-street, near Third-avenue; Francis Geroy, Myrtle-avenue. The above cases were disposed of by the several Justices, and, where no delay was asked for, fined $30 each.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, the President, Alderman BLISS, in the chair. A communication from a Committee of the officers of the Fourteenth Regiment was submitted, in relation to the proposed distribution of medals to veterans who served during the late war. About six months ago the sum of $10,000 was appropriated by the Board for the purchase of medals. The matter has since been under consideration by the Common Council, acting as a Committee of the Whole, but they have as yet arrived at no definite conclusion. The Committee of officers ask the Board to take into consideration the propriety of giving the medals to the nearest relatives of deceased soldiers, as well as to those who have been fortunate enough to survive the shock of battle. The subject was referred to the War and Military Committee.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS.—The Fire Department Committee of the Western District submitted a report in favor of appropriating $18,340, to be divided among the different Fire Companies, and to be used mostly for necessary repairs, and in the erection of new buildings. The following sums are to be used for the benefit of the Companies named:

Engine No. 17	$500	Hose No. 16	$250
Truck No. 2, (new house)	3,000	Hose No. 5	600
		Engine No. 1	2,500
Engine No. 4	150	Hose No. 7	350
Truck No. 1	250	Hose No. 6	600
Fireman's Hall	350	Engine No. 9	1,000
Hose No. 10	350	Hose No. 9	500
Hook & Ladder No. 3	350	Engine No. 21	1,500
Hose No. 11	100	Hose No. 4	225
Engine No. 12	100	Hose No. 3	190
Hook & Ladder No. 5	200	Hose No. 14	4,000
Engine No. 21	300	Engine No. 7	350
Hose No. 17	150	Hose No. 2	385

Resolutions were appended directing proper officers to prepare plans and specifications, and advertise for proposals to do the work. The report was unanimously adopted.

LIBEL SUIT.—A libel suit is now pending in Justice DAILEY's Court against a weekly German paper published in the Sixth Ward, called the Long Island *Aniger*. The complainant is ALBERT KAUTZ, of No. 141 Ewen-street, E. D., who alleges that one CRESCENCIA MEHL, of No. 127 Meserole-street, caused a libel to be published in said paper with the malicious intent of injuring his (the plaintiff's) business. The libel appeared on the 3d inst. It appears that the defendant had some dealings with the complainant, and some difficulty occurring between them, the former published a card in the paper reflecting upon the business integrity of the latter. The case will be heard on Wednesday.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY REPORT.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 94, the principal diseases being remittent fever, 1; convulsions, 12; cholera infantum, 5; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 3; pneumonia, 2; consumption, 12; disease of brain, 7, &c. Men, 23; women, 10; boys, 27; girls, 34. Natives of the United States, 72; Ireland, 12; England, 3; Germany, 4; other countries, 3.

THE OLD BOARD OF EXCISE.—The old Board of Excise were to have met yesterday for the purpose of organizing and making arrangements for receiving applications for licenses. All the members not having been notified of the time of meeting, none was held. An effort will probably be made to organize during the coming week.

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the basement of the clothing-store of ISIDOR BALL, No. 214 Grand-street, E. D., among some rubbish, but it was extinguished promptly with a loss of about $50. Insured in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. Origin of the fire is unknown.

THE MURDERERS OF OTERO.—The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer is to meet on Tuesday of next week, when it is intended by District-Attorney MORRIS to move judgment in the case of GONZALES and PELLICIER, the murderers of Mr. JOSE GARCIA OTERO. The murder occurred in the City Park in November, 1865.

FIRE.—About 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in a carpenter shop, in Baltic-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The flames were extinguished by Engine Company No. 4. Damage $150.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—Last evening Coroner KIRSTEN took the deposition of a woman named ELLEN FIELDS, residing in South Eighth-street, Jersey City, who is lying in a dangerous condition from injuries received at the hands of two female neighbors. The following is her evidence: ELLEN FIELDS, being sworn, testified: I live at No. 407 South Eighth-street, and on Friday night last was sitting on the stoop of Mrs. NICHOLSON's house, No. 409 South Eighth-street; my mother sat on the stoop of No. 405; she came over and requested me to come over to the stoop No. 407; I declined doing so, because MARGARET CONNER and her mother, ELLEN CONNER, were on it; MARGARET CONNER then rose up and said to my mother, "I have been laying for you all night;" MARGARET CONNER then struck mother with her fist; I then got up and told her not to strike my mother again; she said, "yes I will, and you, too;" I then went between them and took hold of MAGGIE, pushing her from mother; MARGARET then struck me, and so did her mother; they struck me three times, once on my head; I fell down insensible, and did not know any more. It appears that while down she was kicked and injured internally, and it is the opinion of the physician that she cannot recover. The two women were arrested last night on a warrant issued by the Coroner, and were committed without bail.

THE HUDSON RIVER POLICE BILL SUSTAINED—GREAT REJOICING BY THE NEW FORCE.—News was received from Trenton yesterday afternoon announcing the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Hudson River Police case of Jersey City. The validity of the Police act is sustained in all points, and the mandamus applied for by the Commissioners is granted in both cases. There was great rejoicing by the new Police force and the friends of the bill last evening. Their headquarters were decorated with flags, bonfires were burned, rockets set off, and cannon fired. JOHN PANGBORN, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners, made a speech to the assemblage, who gave three cheers for him and three more for the new police, after which the crowd dispersed. The official decision will be received this (Tuesday) morning, when it is presumed the Commissioners will take possession of the old Police station, the books, &c., and the old force will be disbanded.

[Advertisement.]

A SECRET FOR THE PUBLIC.

We have heard of some Dentists who don't approve of SOZODONT. What is their real objection to it? Simply this: It preserves the teeth; and sordid interests whisper that the decay of the teeth is their bread and butter. Eminent members of the profession in all parts of the country indorse and recommend it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

[Advertisement.]

"Unequaled among the preparations of American chemists"—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLORIMEL FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—*True Flag, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

A REMARKABLE FREAK OF NATURE.

Ebony and the bark of Manille, combined with gum arabic will restore gray hair to its original color. It requires one application only, without the washing process. Dr. M. JACOBY is the discoverer of the preparation; is ready to apply, free of charge, to those who desire to try its efficacy. Sent everywhere, with full directions. Price $150, $3 and $5. Office No. 52 6th-av., N. Y. Consultation from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

TOILET PREPARATIONS.—The country is full of preparations for beautifying the complexion, renewing youth, etc.; but the only preparation that will effectually remove those brown and yellow spots, called mothpatches, or the still more disagreeable blemishes called freckles, is PERRY's justly celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX's new and beautiful Hat-store, at the old location, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is attracting a great deal of attention, for it is stocked with an immense variety of Hats, Caps, &c., &c. His new style of gentlemen's Hat is a marvel of neatness and elegance. The store at No. 533 Broadway is convenient for up-town customers.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Huntsville, from New-Orleans—H. B. Taylor, Mrs. E. H. Taylor, Mrs. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Mrs. Hollowell and child, Miss Monton, D. Constanne and lady, Mrs. Gibbings and child, C. Villieure, wife, child and servant, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Constance, E. Faggart and wife, T. B. Moore, Mr. Welch and wife, Miss Welch, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Grenwale, Capt. Richler, Capt. Penny, Major Rannel, Mrs. Prior and 2 children, Mr. Lortrune and wife, Mr. Finch, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Moore, Mr. Banks, Mrs. Ames, Miss Ames.

In steamship Sheridan, from New-Orleans—J. P. Wilson, Mr. Franklin, S. S. Chamberlain, Mrs. Willis and 2 children, Mrs. J. Beyer, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. J. Bloomer and 2 children, Mrs. Polhamus and daughter, Mrs. Franklin and daughter, Miss Lilienthal, Capt. H. Ayeres, wife and child, Capt. P. Mackie and wife, Col. W. Sayles, Henry A. Whittahoff, M. D. Duke, Chas. Mohr.

JUNE 25—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Lewis and 2 children, C. Marshall, Mr. Brener, E. Hard, Elizabeth Hard, F. Amalin, H. Amalin, Helene Amalin, E. Amalin, Valaria Amalin, Leon Amalin, G. McDonald.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston—A. Wingeroth, T. McGinley, Capt. Getty, J. Balle and wife, J. Clark, C. De Marks, Jane Blauvet, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Given, T. Vince, E. Demary.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets...... 7 35 | Moon sets..... 3 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 13 | Gov. Island. 7 02 | Hell Gate..... 8 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Manhattan, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney.

Ships Syren, Morse, Honolulu, via Boston, G. F. Diekman; Anglo-Saxon, (Br.,) Plummer, St. John, N. B., Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brigs Albert Davis, (Br.,) Davis, Cow Bay, Peniston & Co.; Clio, (Br.,) Wilson, Barbados and a market, Jones & Lough; Sarah Fish, Henderson, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; C. F. Maass, (Meckl.,) Zophlin, Miramichi, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Vrigte Handel, (Hol.,) Sapkes, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. McIntyre, Marshall, Boston, via Elizabethport, Thayer & Sargent; Aurora, (Br.,) Cashon, Cow Bay, C. B., P. F. Small & Co.; Helene, (Slesh.-Hols.,) Kroeger, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Good Will, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; H. P. Cushing, Wood, Providence, C. M. Barlow; Jessie Jones, (Br.,) Lange, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; D. C. Foster, Wicks, Pensacola, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Sloop Thos. Remsen, Burley, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool June 9, with mdse. and 504 passengers to John G. Dale. June 10, 18 miles W. of Salter's, passed steamship Tripoli, bd. in; 18th, lat. 46 19, lon. 41 36, Br. ship Kenilworth, bound W.; 19th, lat. 44 40, lon. 46 36, steamship Edinburgh, bd. E.; 21st, lat. 43 05, lon. 56 50, ship American Congress, bound W.; 22d, lat. 42 09, lon. 61 48, a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.

U. S. supply steamer Massachusetts, Norton, Pensacola June 13, and Charleston 22d.

Steamship Sheridan, Bolton, New-Orleans June 17, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 22d inst., lat. 32 42, lon. 78 12, spoke whaling bark Mattapoisett, of Westport, Tripp, 20 months out; had 400 bbls. sperm oil.

French steam frigate Themis, Capt. Ribourt, Martinique 15 ds. The Themis is a screw steamer, mounts 32 guns, and has a crew of 473 men.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Bark Zephyrine, (of Bermuda,) Peniston, Arecetbo, P. R., June 7, with sugar to Middleton & Co. The brig Herald sailed the same day for New-York.

Bark Emma Muir, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, St. Jago June 4, with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Arletta, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Sagua 9 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Topeka, Blanchard, for Philadelphia.

Bark Cordelia, ——, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Brig Eliza, (of Blyth,) Wilkinson, Macio, Brazil, 48 ds., with sugar to McCully & Marsh. Left no vessels.

Brig Nicolaas Albert, (Dutch,) De Jonge, Rio Grande 58 ds., with hides, &c., to order.

Brig Respeito, (Port.,) Figueiro, Lisbon, via Madeira 40 ds., with wine, cork, &c., and 23 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig G. F. Peniston, (of Walton, N. S.,) McCullough, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Peniston & Co.

Brig M. A. Benson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Arroyo, P. R., June 11, with sugar, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Anna Wellington, (Br.,) Johnson, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Sld. in co. with brig Tiberias, for Philadelphia.

Brig Magna Charta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hewson, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Rebecca C. Lane, (of Vinal Haven,) Lane, Curacoa 15 ds., with fustic, &c., to J. V. Havelin. Left no vessels.

Schr. Forest King, (of Fair Haven,) Briggs, Naples 54 ds., with fruit to John R. Dow. Had light westerly winds the whole passage.

Schr. Cygnus, Norton, Arecetbo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. James Wilson, Hackett, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hattie Ross, (of Portland,) Poland, Miragoane June 10, with logwood to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Clark, Cat Island 8 ds., with fruit to Hutchinson & Lonsdey.

Schr. Navigator, Wicks, St. Pierre, Mart., 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. Virginia Price, Eldredge, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. E. Duffield, Jones, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Veranda, Ponds, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Andes, Monroe, New-London.

Schr. J. Predmore, Seevey, Elizabethport, for Saco.

Schr. Capt. John, Carrie, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Grecian, Stratton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Louisa, Gray, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. F. Carver, Cromwell, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Sarah Fish, Henderson, Rondout, for Boston.

Sloop Harvest, Gorwin, Providence.

BELOW—One bark and two brigs.

SAILED—Steamship Manhattan.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 25—Arr. steamers Palmyra, Nereus and W. P. Clyde, from New-York; ship Charles Davenport, from Liverpool; bark Western Sea, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Annie, brig, of Liverpool, bound S., June 22, lat. 35 12, lon. 72 48.

Clara L. Sparks—wh. schr., Sparks, with 15 bbls. sperm and 15 do. blackfish oil, June 21, lat. 39 13, lon. 73 20.

Ellen Rizley—wh. schr., of Provincetown, Taylor, with 140 bbls. blackfish oil, June 21, lat. 38 13, lon. 73 20.

Lizzie P. Simmons—wh. schr., Connerwell, with 50 bbls. sperm oil, June 21, lat. 30 13, lon. 73 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., June 11, bark Quindaro, dischg.; brigs Diopa, for New-York next day; Bacheior, for do., ldg.; Eugenia, do. do.

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 12, schr. Willie, for Baltimore, ldg.

[PER GERMANIA.]

Arr. at Liverpool, June 12, Lakamba, from Charleston; Golden Light, from Savannah.

[PER MORAVIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, May 23, Sophia, at Bathurst; April 17, Finie, at Shanghai; June 9, Glasgow and Free Trade, at Deal; Bavaria, at Hamburg; 8th, Bremer, at Harsburg; Reinhard, Yarra Yarra, Argonaut, Athena and Christal, at Bremen; 9th, Confidence, at Glasgow; Charles Edward, at Antwerp; 10th, Earl of Shaftsbury, at Start Point; 4th, Freenard; 8th, J. E. Albrook, at Scilly; 11th, Jupiter, at Deal; Veloce, at Bristol; Wm. Frothingham, at Havre; 8th, Concurrent, at Helvoet; 9th, Hermine, Elza and Columbus, at Bremerhaven; 7th, Volunteer, at Tarragona; 8th, Adriana and Agrigas at Genoa; 12th, Wm. Tapscott, Mary Ann, William and Hibernia, at Liverpool; April 24, Abbottsford, at Melbourne.

Arr. from Boston, April 16, Veritas, at Melbourne; June 12, Vivid, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, June 7, Aurora, at Havre.

Arr. from Mobile, 7th, Clio, at Havre; 10th, Edith, at do.; 12th, Burnah; 14th, Tom Howard, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, 7th, Mary Ann, at Bordeaux; 8th, Belisarius, 7th, Sanco, at Barcelona.

Arr. from Baltimore, 3th, Solid, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Savannah, 12th, Golden Light, at Liverpool.

[LATEST PER MORAVIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, Clodian and Capriolus at Gravesend; Clara and Union, at Bremen; Kingbird, at Naples; Catro, at Flushing; Lady Dufferin, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Savannah, Endymion, at Liverpool.

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OUT OF THE CITY,
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS, Ag't,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A.*

Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure *B*, viz:

1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ankle.
6th.—The Calf.

This House is the largest in the City, and was established in 1848.

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(GEMGEMBRE'S PATENT.)

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant. Will never pull off nor tear the cloth. Made in every style for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN'S WEAR, also for the ARMY and NAVY. In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set SLEEVE BUTTONS, ladies' or gent's, plain 4c., fancy 50c. per set. One dozen SUSPENDER BUTTONS 40c., or one ASSORTED BOX, containing one dozen each, for coats, pants, vests and overcoats, $1 75 per box. A full descriptive list, from which any style of button can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call or address W. B. WATKINS, sole agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 5,858. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 399, June 25, 1866.
11, 17, 67, 3, 69, 53, 75, 12, 71, 44, 14, 10, 60.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 400, June 25, 1866.
18, 37, 35, 15, 66, 72, 56, 61, 70, 67, 53, 54.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 299, June 25, 1866.
35, 68, 65, 19, 3, 48, 71, 32, 40, 43, 57, 31, 8.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 300, June 25, 1866.
27, 8, 37, 56, 62, 67, 73, 19, 60, 4, 57, 16.
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JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

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